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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES!

Penn Avenue Improvement!

STATE PRINTING DISCUSSED!

Rapid Legislation!

NEW BANKS IN PITTSBURGH!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1871.

SENATE.

IMPROVEMENT OF PENN AVENUE.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a resolution from the Pittsburgh Councils praying the repeal of the part of section twelve of the act providing for the improvement of Penn avenue and other streets of Pittsburgh, which requires the city bonds to be made redeemable at any time at the option of the city.

The bill for this was reported favorably.

THE STATE PRINTING.

The Senate proceeded to consider a supplement to several acts relative to the State printing. The bill, as reported from the committee provides that all printing done by the State printer, under authority of law, or by resolution of either House, or by order of the Governor, of any one of the several boards of the departments shall be done at the rates to be fixed by contract between the Commonwealth and the State Printer. The prices, to be allowed shall be the ruling prices in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, for the same kind, quality and quantity of work, which shall be determined by the Auditor General, who shall audit, settle and adjust all accounts between the Commonwealth and the State Printer. The Provisions of the acts of 1856, and its supplements, to continue in force, except where supplied by his act. Discussed and referred back to Committee.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STRANG: Repealing an act for the contingent interest, approved April 8, 1870.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY: Incorporating the Fair Chance Iron Company.

PUBLIC BILLS ACTED UPON.

Extending the sheriffs interpleader act to attachments issued under the act relative to Fraudulent debtors. Passed.

Mr. STRANG'S supplement to the jury act of 1867, providing that the number to be placed in the box, where not fixed by the Court, shall be the same as in the preceding year. Passed.

The bill relating to the County Treasurer and County Auditor has passed, as follows:

That no person shall be eligible to the office of County Auditor, who within two years shall have been Treasurer of the county, so much of the third section of the act relating to the election of County Treasurer, approved the 27th of May, 1841, as prohibits such County Auditor ineligible to the office of County Treasurer until the expiration of one year after the term for which he may have been elected, is hereby repealed. Providing that no person holding the office of County Auditor shall at the same time be County Treasurer.

The House passed the bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the courts, empowering them to grant charters of incorporation to the Deer Park Association, and other associations for the preparation of game and fish.

The bill passed repealing the second section of the act relative to changes of venue, approved April 28th, 1870.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. MANN, the bill to provide for calling a convention to revise the Constitution was considered, and it was agreed that the bill be made the special order for next Thursday. S.

[From our own Correspondent.]

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SENATE.

RAPID LEGISLATION.

The rapidity with which bills from committees and by members "in place" are read, is sufficient to bewilder even those who are partially initiated into the mysteries of modern legislation. I tried to keep count of bills read in both Houses to-day, but failed.

COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A very important resolution, asking for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the manner in which insurance companies transact business in this commonwealth, was read this morning in the House. Although it met apparently with general favor, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary in General. It is believed that therein some companies doing business without enjoying any chartered authority or privileges.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The minority report of the Lindell-Dechert contested election case, adopting in the Senate yesterday by Hon. J. L. Graham, from your county, fell like a bomb-shell on that unsuspecting body. It is a very able and exhaustive document, and clearly demonstrates to every mind free from partisan prejudice and bias that Lindell was entitled to the seat. This report is another proof that that given by the Senate when they refused to order it to be printed, in giving the seat to Dechert the majority of the committee on all parliamentary laws, and senatorial usages.

RAILROAD BILL.

Senator Anderson read a bill in place to-day to re-charter the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad, to the "Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad," and to extend the time for the completion of the road to Wheeling, and to change that it might be put on its passage. This was objected to by Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and was then referred to the Committee on Railroads. It is believed it will be returned with a negative recommendation, as it is thought that the Courts have jurisdiction in such cases.

BANKING AND INSURANCE IN PITTSBURGH.

In the House several bills were read to-day to incorporate certain banking and insurance companies in Pittsburgh. It is believed that some of these bills cannot pass, because of the notice has not been given publicly of the intention to apply for chartered privileges in the locality.

SALARIES OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICERS.

It is believed that unless Philadelphia and some other counties should oppose it, and it is supported they will vote for Hon. D. N. White relating to salaries in Allegheny county, undergoing certain important amendments and modifications, will pass the House. The entire delegation from that county, so far as we could learn, are in favor of something like it, but there is a great difference of opinion in regard to many things embodied in it. Every one of the fourteen years' experience of the Auditor General will tell where we have erred, and is in favor of retrenchment and reform. And of their unanimity in this matter we have no doubt. If the thing should in any way fail, it will not, we are convinced, be from want of energy or purpose on the part of your representatives. The bill in relation to salaries is generally considered by the members as the most difficult of which our Statute Book is burdened. It may, however, be an easy matter to some, but only notice a few cases that will apply to every county in the State. There is not more dishonesty or corruption in Allegheny county than in any other.

ILLNESS OF HON. D. N. WHITE.

We are sorry to notice that Hon. D. N. White is confined to his room for a day or two. He will be missed to-morrow, it is generally conceded, for consideration next Tuesday.

BRADY'S BEND, PA.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BRADY'S BEND, Pa., Jan. 25, 1871.

Since my special of yesterday, the James Wein No. 2 commenced flowing, and is now running at the rate of 200 barrels.

The Lindsey well struck the third sand at the deepest point yet struck in the Bend. There is great excitement here, and the oil fever is again on the rampage. The Hebron Reserve is doing finely barrels per hour. J. G. J.

ALBANY.

Workingmen's Convention—Bills Presented by Committee—Adjournment of Politicians Until Monday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, January 25.—At the Workingmen's Convention to-day a bill to be presented to the Legislature was submitted and referred which provided for the abolishing of the contract system for State prisons; also one to prohibit the employment of minors under 14 years of age in factories.

There has been a further postponement until Monday of the investigation of the Grover robbery case. In the meantime the Grand Jury now in session has indicted Fullam.

BALTIMORE.

Fire—Two Tenements Burned Out.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, January 25.—The upper portion of the building on the corner of Pratt and Gay streets was destroyed by fire last night.

The fourth story occupied by J. Gershawe, manufacturer of silk plush, was a total loss, all destroyed. The third story by W. G. Warner & Sister. Stock mostly destroyed. Loss $5,000.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1871.

SENATE.

RESIGNATION OF A REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Richard Delafield, tendering his resignation as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, to take effect on February 1st." Laid on the table.

SALE OF MILITARY RESERVATION.

The House bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for a fair ground, was passed.

SAULT ST. MARIE CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill making a temporary appropriation of $100,000 for the prosecution of the work on the Sault St. Marie Canal and River, Michigan. Passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Boonville.

TO BE MADE A PORT OF ENTRY.

A petition was presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. STOCKTON—From all the insurance companies of Jersey City, New Jersey, asking that the city be made a port of entry.

PROTECTION OF FOOD FOR FISHES.

Mr. VICKERS reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution for the protection and preservation of the food for fishes on the coasts of the United States.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to enable the united bands of Swan Creek, Black River, Chippewas and Ottawa Indians of Kansas to dispose of their lands.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained his recent statement relative to the retention under pay of the clerks of the Postoffice Department. He was in error in saying he complained to the head of that Department. His complaint was made to the head of the Bureau in which the clerks were engaged.

AN ACT.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) called up the House bill to reimburse Robert Bringham, late Postmaster of Franklin, Pa., for loss sustained by the failure of the Venango National Bank of Franklin of $2,000 of public funds deposited there by that Postoffice. After a discussion, which lasted till after the morning hour expired, the bill was defeated.

The Senate then took up and passed the pension appropriation bill.

The only amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the bill passed by the House was the following paragraph: "For a ratable increase of the pensions of the rates heretofore authorized by the law, provided that on account of the present session, entitled an act for increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and widows and children of deceased soldiers and seamen, approved March 3, 1865, amendment was rejected. The bill goes to the President.

AN INVITATION.

A communication received from the Board of the Columbus asylum of the deaf and dumb was read, inviting the attendance of Senators on the occasion of the exercises of the institution on Sunday next, to be presided over by the President of the United States.

THE INCOME TAX.

At 1:30 the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill repealing the income tax of December 31st, 1868, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM spoke of the practical defects of the law and the failure to enforce it in consequence of the neglect of assessors to impose and collect penalties, and to the difficulty of getting to make a return. For those and other reasons he would vote for its repeal.

Mr. COLE opposed the tax on incomes as distinct from the taxes on salaries and corporation dividends, believing the former to be most objectionable of all our taxes. Its collection each year subsequent to the acquiring of an income upon which it was levied was frequently at a time when the person paying it was losing, instead of acquiring, property, under the $2,000 exemption.

Mr. JOHNSTON regarded the internal revenue system as the main cause of present business prostrations. To show the monstrous inequality of the tax, he contrasted the poverty of the Peninsula in the great theatre of war, with the wealth of Massachusetts, which, he said, during the war enjoyed the benefit of war contracts, and augmented on the fact that according to the estimated receipts of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for current fiscal year Virginia would pay into the United States Treasury $325,000 more than Massachusetts. If the necessity for internal revenue taxation arise, the required sum could be apportioned equitably among the States, and raised by the ordinary tax collecting machinery of the Treasury.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, referring to the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the revenue from the income tax was indispensable as a means of meeting current expenditures, said he had never favored a repeal as an expression by the Senate of a want of confidence in the Secretary, and the effect of such legislation under the circumstances in England would be sufficient cause for the Ministry to resign at once.

At 3:15 P. M. Mr. HARLAN moved to go into executive session.

Mr. SCOTT appealed to the Senate to dispose of the income tax question, and made the vote on Mr. Harlan's motion a test of the Senate on the pending bill.

Mr. Harlan's motion was rejected—yeas 26, nays 28. Pending the debate the bill was resumed.

Mr. CORBETT suggested that if the tax was decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, it could not be reimposed by this Congress or in any subsequent public emergency.

An immediate repeal would be politic as superceding such a decision.

Mr. JOHNSTON submitted a substitute for the bill abolishing the Internal Revenue system, except as to the issue and sale of stamps on writings, and constituting Postmasters agents for the sale of stamps.

Mr. HOWELL denied that the mass of the people of the country asked for repeal, and urged that the outcry in behalf was dictated by selfish considerations.

Mr. THURMAN favored a reduction of taxes and would vote for the repeal of many, in favor the entire abolition of the revenue system, that would likely be the means of perpetuating a more onerous system in the present tariff laws.

Mr. JOHNSTON'S substitute was rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Minister in England, safely proceed further in reducing taxes. He could not vote for the repeal of the special tax bearing on the rich, while taxes on the necessaries of life, that come out of the pockets of the poor remained.

THE BILL PASSES.

After further discussion the Senate passed the bill, 28 to 26: nays, 25. The vote in a detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Morrell of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. McCreery, Nye and Robertson, in favor of repeal, paired off with Messrs. Morton, Edmunds and Pool, absent and opposed.

READING OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of the bill, as it passed the Senate: A bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14th, 1870, entitled an act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, as continues the income tax after the 31st of December, 1870—Be it enacted, &c., that so much of the act entitled an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The Senate at 4:40 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HOOPER presented a communication from General Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to the Income tax, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. General Pleasanton's communication says: I regard the tax as one of all others, the most obnoxious to the genius of the people, being inquisitorial in its nature, and dragging into public view the private affairs of individuals, especially of citizens. Such an unwilling exposition can only be compulsorily effected through the maintenance of a most expensive machinery, and both the nature of the tax and the means necessarily employed in its enforcement, appear to be regarded by the best informed people, with more and more disfavor from year to year. It is furthermore more difficult to exact the statement, especially in large business ramifications, and where long periods of time are involved, and extended operations and affairs. There is some question as to its constitutionality, but as to that I express no opinion. The amount derived from this source has under the legislation already had been greatly diminished, and I am so well satisfied that the expenses of the collection since the last year previous will absorb more than the receipts derived from its longer retention, that I recommend its unconditional repeal.

In a later communication from the Commissioner, he estimates the loss to the revenue, from the increased exemptions from $1,000 to $2,000 at $6,250,142, which would leave but $16,749,359 as the revenue under the five per cent. rate, and but $10,499,775 as the aggregate income that would be derived from the two and a half per cent. rate. The taxing dividends, and addition of surplus funds, banks, railroads, &c., under the first named rates, he estimated at $4,366,563, which added to $8,380,794, would give in round numbers $12,750,000 as the approximate receipts from the income tax under the act of 14th of July, 1870, based on the average of the returns of the last four years. The expenses of collection, however, (that is consequence of the general prostration of business and the gradual appreciation of the paper currency and other causes), the actual receipts for the coming year would fall considerably short of the estimate, and he renews the recommendation for the entire abolition of the income tax.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE introduced a bill allowing additional representation in the Forty-third Congress, as follows: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas, two each; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, three each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, California and Minnesota, one each; and Illinois four; such additional members to be elected by the general tickets at large.

HOMESTEADS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The House then took up the bill reported on Tuesday to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows, orphans and children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands. The fourth section of the bill authorizes a transfer by the pensioner of his rights, privileges and benefits as a homestead settler to an attorney.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till Tuesday.

Mr. ARNELL reported a bill for the better security of the Agricultural College funds, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of agricultural land-scrip issued in each State, and the disposition made thereof, and to make a report thereon to Congress at the commencement of each regular session, and forbidding any change in the investment of the funds to be made without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. After explanation by Mr. Arnell, the bill passed

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House at 1.40 went into committee of the whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, which was discussed at much length, without disposing the bill, but having reached the last paragraph the Committee rose.

THE NEW ILLINOIS APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. LOGAN presented a resolution from the Illinois Legislature in favor of the apportionment and representation in Congress applying to the forty-second Congress, and for the improvement of the Wabash river.

DECEASE OF A SENATOR.

The death of Senator Norton of Minnesota, was announced, when eulogies were pronounced on the life and character of the deceased by Mr. Windom of Minnesota, and Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Morgan, after which the House adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, 26.—River 17 feet; 85 feet under the bridges, fallen 2 feet. Arrived—Savannah, from St. Louis. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky River; Charles B. Church, New Orleans; James Fisk, Jr., Cario; Savannah, Pittsburgh. The wharfs are in a miserable condition from the ice. Temperature 29. Weather clear. The John H. Grasbeck ir. ships freight to the Nick Longworth at Portland and comes here for repairs.

CAIRO, January 26.—[9 O'clock, for St. Louis from Pittsburgh, passed at 9 o'clock P. M.; Ark Belle, Evansville packet, passed at 11; Marble City, for Memphis from Cincinnati, at 1 A. M.; Mary Miller, for Memphis from Evansville, passed at 4; Irondales, for Cairo from New Orleans, arrived; Kate Tyrone, Louisville packet, arrived at 8; Grand Lake No. 2, for Pittsburgh from New Orleans, passed at 8; John Kyle, for Pittsburgh from St. Louis, arrived at noon; Dick Fulton, for Louisville from Natchez, passed at 7 P. M.; Blue Lodge, for Pittsburgh from Memphis, passed at 7.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—Arrived; City of Chester from Memphis; Mary McDonald from Vicksburg. Departed; W. J. Wicks and Imperial with barges, for New Orleans; Sam Orr and for Ouachita river; Kate Robinson for Pittsburgh; Ida Stockdale for Vicksburg. River rising slowly. The Upper Mississippi and Illinois are also reported rising but is still ice bound, and the prospect for a speedy break up is not very good. Weather cold. Mercury 25 degees. The Schuyler while coming down from Alton to-day, struck a sunken log and broke thirty odd timbers, and will go on the dock.

The Steamer A. Baker, bound from Cape Girardieu to Cairo struck a snag and sank opposite the mouth of the Big Muddy. She was on a down trip through which the water gained a depth of two feet. She had on board fifty barrels of lime and about the same number of flint was thrown overboard, enabling her to temporarily repair damages, and came back to this point. York river rose two feet. Weather cloudy. Mercury 28°.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Bismarck has been appointed Chancellor of the new German Empire.

The new German batteries have opened fire on the north side of Paris.

A fire at Youngstown, Ohio, destroyed property valued at $15,000; mostly insured.

George Tickner, the distinguished scholar died at Boston yesterday, at the age of nearly eighty years.

The Germans have sent a detachment south of Besancon, and are threatening Bourbaki in the rear.

The woolen mill three miles north of Montpelier, Vt., operated by Wm. Moore Craft, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000; insurance $15,500.

The 50th annual meeting of the Bible Society was held Wednesday evening at Toronto, the Hon. Jas. Farren in the chair. Large quantities of grain are being sent abroad at Prince Edwards Island for shipment to France.

The work of preparing the road bed for the iron—from the Ohio State Line to Allegan on the Ohio and Michigan Railway, has been awarded to Messrs. Coldwater, Michigan, and work upon the line will be commenced immediately.

Advices to the 16th inst have been received from Lima, Peru, in addition to the fact that was inaugurated on the 1st by President Balta with great eclat, and is now working. New railroad lines are projected, and vast contracts for large quantities of wheat are being shipped to Europe.

Several mines in East Canon, Utah, near Salt Lake City, have been sold to eastern capitalists within the last week. Rich discoveries are said to have been made at Camp Floyd. Universal indignation is felt among miners and capitalists in regard to the removal of Governor Vaughan.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati & Southern Railroad Bill—An Independence Manifested—The Lane and Bodley Disaster—One of the Victims Dead—Another Dying—The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Bill Passed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 26.—The defeat of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill in the Kentucky Legislature has not produced much of a sensation here. The event has been looked for by many, and there has been for months a feeling growing in connection with it, that as a matter of last resort, Congress could be appealed to for the necessary charter.

Daniel Peck, one of the victims of the Lane and Bodley disaster, is dead. Patrick Dunn is believed to be dying. The roof, which was forty feet above the floor, was sixty feet square and constructed upon the truss principle, and was supposed to be strong enough for any emergency. They were laid in the form of placing flasks on the roof, but the foreman says there have been at times twenty tons of more weight than 600 pounds. The extra dead weight to-day was doubtless the ice and snow.

The House of Representatives reconsidered its action of yesterday on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill, and passed it by a vote of 65 to 65.

AN ADROIT SELL.

A Precious Pair of Rogues.

One day a gentleman called in at the store of Mr. Ralph Hardman, in Pawtucket, with a violin under his arm, and asked permission to settle for which he paid fifty cents, and then asked permission to leave his box while he did a few errands down the road. Hardman—a dealer in new and second-hand clothing—had no objection.

"It is a violin," said the gentleman, "which I prize very highly. It was given me by an Italian, who died at my father's house. I beg of you to be careful of it."

Mr. Hardman promised, and the owner of the precious violin departed.

Toward noon, while the old clothing dealer was very deeply engaged in the work of selling a suit of shoddy for a bang-up Prussian frock, a stranger entered the store—a remarkably well dressed man, with a distinguished look. The violin box was in sight upon the shelf, and no one was near to prevent the new-comer slipping around and opened the box and took out the instrument—a very dark-hued and ancient looking one.

"Hallo!" cried Hardman, when he heard the sound of the violin, "who is that you have dat, eh?"

The stranger explained that he was a professor—that he was a leader of orchestra—and that he could never see a violin without trying it. And then he drew the bow across the strings, playing a few bars of a fine old German waltz.

"By gosh!" he cried, after he had run his fingers over the instrument awhile, "dat is the best violin I ever saw! There is not a better one in the city—a perfectly genuine old Cremona! I would give you a hundred dollars for it."

Hardman said it was not his.

"I will give you a hundred and fifty! Two hundred."

Mr. Hardman was forced to explain how the violin came to be left in the store.

The stranger had taken out his pocket book, and drawn forth two one hundred dollar bank notes. He put them back again.

"I must have the violin if money will buy it. When the owner returns, will you ask him to wait for me? He cannot, will ask him to meet me here at 6 o'clock. If he cannot do that, tell him to call at the office of the Conservator of the Academy of Music, and inquire for the director of the orchestra. Will you do that?"

Hardman said he would.

"But," suggested the stranger, "you need not tell the man what I said about his violin, or what I've offered; because he may have no idea of the treasure he possesses. You will be careful and circumspect?"

The stranger went away, and Ralph Hardman reflected. In the course of an hour the owner of the violin returned, and asked for the box. But the money man had been outwitted by the golden bait.

"What would the gentleman sell his violin for?"

At first the gentleman would not listen to the proposition; but after a deal of a talk, he confessed that he was not himself a performer, and could not well afford to keep such a valuable instrument. He would sell it for $175—not a penny less.

Ralph Hardman paid the money and became the legal possessor of the violin, ready to take any where from $300 to $500. When the director of the orchestra, as he might be able.

That the director did not come. At the end of a week, Hardman carried the violin to a professional friend and asked him what was its real value. His friend examined it and said:

"Two dollars and a half without the box."

Ralph Hardman was of opinion that the gentleman who left the violin in his care was a swindler, and that the director was a partner in the business, and that together they had made a big thing of it. That night shoddy dress was marked up 10 per cent.

Society Doings in Arkansas.

Helena, Arkansas, usually quiet, was enlivened on the 11th by a shooting affair between a gentleman named Dorsey and a negro which is a mystery that has given rise to all sorts of rumors as well as any quantity of gossip. Dorsey, a planter residing some distance out of Helena, rode up to the house of Mr. McKelvey, a merchant, and made some remark to Mrs. McKelvey, which caused her to draw a revolver and fire upon him. The planter drew a pistol and returned the fire, fortunately without effect. Both shots were fired in all, two of which, it is reported, were fired by the lady. It is not known whether the planter was wounded or not, as he immediately rode off, and has not since been heard of. A planter named Brooke was arrested on suspicion, but proved an alibi. The cause of the affray was the receipt of objectionable notes by Mrs. McKelvey, which led her husband to give her a revolver and instructions to use it on the writer, if necessary.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumored Fall of Paris!

TERMS OF PEACE DISCUSSED!

Excitement on London Exchange!

FAVRE SAID TO BE IN LONDON!

SURRENDER OF LONGWY!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

FAVRE'S VISIT TO VERSAILLES DOUBTED.

LONDON, January 25—Noon.—No information as to the report of a visit by Favre to Versailles has yet been authentically announced. The news is regarded on the Stock Exchange as doubtful, and consols have in consequence, fallen off one quarter.

THE RUMORED CAPITULATION.

No official information has yet reached London of the report that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris had been commenced at Versailles. The city, however, is full of rumors of that nature.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 26.—The London Conference has been adjourned until the 31st inst. in consequence of the continued absence of a representative from France.

THE FALL OF LONGWY.

LONDON, January 26.—10 P. M.—Dispatches just received announce the capitulation of Longwy. Four thousand prisoners and two hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors.

BISMARCK CONDEMNED.

The Prussian liberals condemn Bismarck for refusing to permit Favre to pass through the German lines.

FAVRE'S MOVEMENTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Favre reached Versailles on the 24th and started for England, where he was expected the next day. The *Echo* publishes a rumor that he is actually in Paris.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF LOSSES.

An official dispatch from Versailles on the 24th says that the French loss in the sortie of the 19th, was six thousand killed, wounded and missing. Germans, all told, 655.

GERMAN LANDWERR ROUTED—RAILROAD DESTROYED.

LONDON, January 25.—A dispatch from Dijon says: The Garibaldians routed a detachment of German landwehr, who were guarding the railroad between the villages of Pontenoux and Burgundy, after which they so tore up the railroad that the passage of trains over it is impossible.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR CAPITULATION PROGRESSING.

LONDON, January 25.—1:30 P. M.—The Versailles correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs that there are very good grounds for the belief that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris are progressing, and adds, that in any event it is impossible for the city to resist the Germans beyond the early part of February.

THE WAR NOT IN ENGLAND.

The French Consul discredits the report that M. Favre has arrived in England.

[Herald Special.]

TERMS OF PEACE DISCUSSED.

VERSAILLES, January 24, *Evening.*—M. Favre is reported as discussing terms of capitulation with Bismarck. The German demands are said to be the following: The forts to be occupied by the Germans. The regulars and Gardes Mobile are to be sent to Germany, and the province of Champagne will be held as a pledge for the payment of war expenses. Alsace and Lorraine to be yielded to Germany. Paris to receive no garrison of French troops. In addition to the ships formerly held in the gulf of Mexico, it is alleged, with a cargo of arms and ammunition. Defendants maintain that the companies in which the vessel was insured refused to pay the insurance money, claiming that the cargo was old and worthless and that the loss was a fraudulent plan, and not an accident. The suit has been going through the courts a long time. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $11,455.

STOLEN BONDS.

M. P. Bristow, a lawyer, was before Justice Hogan, at the police court, this morning, to explain the way in which he became possessed of two stolen bonds of Lancaster county, Pa. Inspector Walling, of the Police Department, makes the investigation. Bristow said he obtained them in payment of a debt.

FIRE SUSPECTED ARSON.

A fire broke out to-day in the cloak and mantilla establishment of Herman Gerson, 199 Church street. The stock was damaged and destroyed. Total loss, $20,000. Insured. The bookkeeper, a brother of the proprietor, was arrested on suspicion of arson.

BAD WEATHER—DELAYED MAILS.

In consequence of the furious snow storm all the mails are behind. The Western mail was two hours late; nothing received west of Pittsburgh. All the principal points in the East report a heavy storm and cold weather.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Wilhelm Wiegling, the originator of the co-operative movement, and formerly editor of the *Republic Barmherzier*, died on Wednesday. All the German societies will attend the funeral.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Gov. Hoffman to-day sent to the Senate a message declaring that the Constitution be so amended as to punish severely the corrupt use of money in influencing elections.

THE FORMIDY TRIAL.

The trial of R. H. Butler, of Tennessee, was commenced in the Criminal Court to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Billiard Match—Dion and Deery.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—The billiard match between Dion and Deery to-night attracted a large audience. The terms were the French carom game, push and crotch shots barred. Dion 600 against Deery 500, for one thousand dollars a side. At the fifth inning Dion scored 42. At the forty-fourth inning the score stood: Dion, 230, Deery, 18.

ST. LOUIS.

New Apportionment Law.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—The Lower House Legislature passed a resolution requesting our Senator and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a new apportionment law which shall apply to the Forty-second Congress.

TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The Assessment for 1870 as Reported by Assessor Phelps.

Yesterday afternoon Assessor Phelps presented to the City Controller his annual report of the city business tax, city, old city special and Lawrenceville special taxes for 1870, assessed at the rates set down in the appropriation ordinance for the year, together with a statement of the discount allowed and per centage added on the same:

	City Business.	City.	Old City Spl.
First ward	$46,610 85	$22,025 93	$6,007 62
Second	32,073 12	20,114 65	5,488 02
Third	37,480 90	24,396 75	5,930 95
Fourth	37,179 87	20,893 20	5,573 47
Fifth	3,095 53	6,495 84	1,773 51
Sixth	2,495 49	2,799 49	1,209 36
Seventh	1,705 74	6,701 51	1,826 86
Eighth	1,586 88	6,307 38	1,779 04
Ninth	1,934 36	12,892 91	4,044 73
Tenth	4,371 99	8,275 20	2,258 15
Eleventh	3,888 99	7,298 33	1,983 56
Twelfth	11,473 16	12,074 94	3,295 07
Thirteenth	105 53	3,565 16	2,295 82
Fourteenth	1,327 90	4,436 65	
Fifteenth	1,370 42	4,579 98	
Sixteenth	865 91	2,892 87	
Seventeenth	1,443 61	6,737 17	
Eighteenth	232 60	1,085 74	
Nineteenth	1,016 98	2,562 32	
Twentieth	598 68	2,585 71	
Twenty-first	20,181 16	16,074 50	
Twenty-sec'd	42 60	2,259 12	
Twenty-third	119 69	2,156 88	
Total	$217,349 60	$187,171 57	$41,689 86

N. P. R. R. Enterprise.

We have already recommended the new and popular first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the consideration of capitalists and investors generally; and are pleased to-day to learn both, that this county alone are investors to the amount of, it is estimated, above one million of dollars and, that Jay Cooke & Co., the Fiscal Agents, report the sale of bonds as rapidly augmenting in amount each day all over the country. Whilst we naturally express ourselves satisfied with these propitious results, we have a national as well as a local pride in encouraging the thought, not alone, that these deserving securities will soon be negotiated, but that the road itself will be completed at an early day. Arrangements are now made to commence the building of the road from the Pacific end, and the work will be pushed more vigorously on, until the whole road—2,000 miles long—will be fully completed, and equipped at as early a day as is possible with the well known energy of those driving business men having the building in charge can. There never was a safer, more permanent and better paying security offered for investment to any people, and all should seize the first opportunity to buy these approved First Mortgage Bonds before the whole loan is sold out.

Those Sewer Assessments.

Parties interested in the return of their overpaid sewer tax in Allegheny, will be accommodated in about two weeks. Controller Porter is busily engaged in completing the list, which will facilitate the business and prevent mistakes. As there are about twenty-five hundred claimants, the contract, it may be imagined, is a pretty heavy one.

THE CAPITAL.

Our Relations with Mexico—Bill Abolishing Income Tax Passed by the Senate—Homestead Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1870.

WASHINGTON NOMINATION.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: George W. Blackburn, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Sixth District of Tennessee.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

At the present time are considered very critical, and are caused by the course of the people of Mexico, in relation to Zona Libra. The opinion is entertained here, by those familiar with all the facts, that Mexico will have to abandon the position she has assumed on the question, or the United States will be compelled to use force to protect her own border from the wholesale smuggling which is now carried on in open defiance of the officers and the laws.

TAX ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Commissioner Pleasanton recommends that the law be amended, so as to impose a tax of ninety-six cents on fermented liquors,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Ninth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1871.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@110¼.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT of the Conference on the Eastern Question has arisen because France is not represented. The Conference is to re-assemble on the 31st inst.

RUMOR announces another change. This time it is in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Major D. R. B. Nevin is to take the place of Judge Otto. Nevin was a good soldier, an inmate of Libby Prison, and if there is to be any change, we shall be glad to have a Pennsylvania like Nevin fill the post.

THE rumored negotiations for the capitulation of Paris will bring with it hon est, heart-felt wishes that it may be true. France need not hold out longer to prove her valor. Her soldiers have faithfully and bravely attested that on many fields, and she may yield to day to the superior forces brought against her without any reason for shame on the part of her soldiers in the ranks.

MINES.

On March 3d, 1870, an act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in anthracite coal mines, was passed by the State Legislature. The act is quite long and we can only refer our readers to it without quoting therefrom. During the present session, a bill was presented, extending this act to the bituminous coal districts of the State, and referred to the Committee on Mines, &c., of which Mr. Humphries is chairman.

The act of March 3d, 1870, will therefore have a direct bearing on this county, if extended to bituminous coal districts, and it should be very carefully read and a full and fair expression of opinion given upon it, not only by coal owners, but by the Miners themselves. It will be taken into consideration that the effort is, to make the business of the Miner less hazardous than it is at present, and if possible to prevent all accidents that may arise, not only from noxious gasses, but also from the improper workings of the mine. Not a street can be abandoned nor a pillar removed, without a notification to the Inspector. Accurate drafts are required to be made every six months of all the workings, and in a word, the law surrounds the Miners with seemingly every protection.

Notwithstanding this, there may be many parts of the act that while they would be very advantageous in the preservation of life in anthracite mines, would be ruinous and therefore expensive if compelled to be applied to bituminous coal mines. For this reason we refer to the act of the Legislature of 1870, and urge all interested to read and study it, and give an expression of their opinion to our members on its merits, or defects.

PARIS.

Destiny seems only to point out for France a road to ruin. Useless as it may be to revert to the past four months when the history of that nation has been nothing but a series of dreadful reverses, that would have shrouded most national hearts with the gloom of despair, yet there are facts connected with that history that seem about to repeat themselves. France has been struggling for weeks under the disadvantage of having a Government not recognized as even entitled to treat for terms of peace. Weak, powerless, impotent, no nation was willing to ally its fortunes with the little struggling Republic of Paris. A strong and powerful enemy rendered such an acknowledgement dangerous, and while sympathy has lifted a voice in its favor, nothing more has been done. The heroic struggle of the French people is a fact that may not be disguised. It does not matter that the cause was a bad one; there may be heroism manifested over the prosecution of bad deeds as well as those that the world may applaud.

One fact, however, comes to us with a significance that portends utter destruction to the French Republic. It will not have been forgotten, that after the capture of Sedan, and the surrender of Napoleon, France was a mob of discordant elements, alike dangerous to the citizen and the nation; some little order was restored, and a nominal government was formed. It is true it was not recognized, but still it was at least a home government, that in a measure suppressed the disturbing element, and united the people in firm resistance to any dishonorable peace. For weeks this Government has carried on the war. In spite of all disheartening reverses, the people have still clung to resistance, and to their new leaders.

But a change is clouding over the small spot of unity in Paris. Trochu is regarded with distrust, his efficiency doubted, and the report even raised that he had been imprisoned. That he has lost a great portion of the esteem with which he was regarded seems beyond doubt. And now the cry is raised against Gambetta. He too is censured and threatened, and the tide of popularity on which he has been carried, is changing, and threatens him. Small, apparently, as the fact may seem to be, yet it indicates that even the nominal Republic is to be destroyed by dissension, and that if not taken by the Germans, Paris will soon be without leaders and without order.

ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE.

We chronicle to-day the death of one who, if not one of the oldest inhabitants of Pittsburgh, was closely identified with the very beginnings of that manufacturing business which has peculiarly characterized this city for half a century. We allude to JAMES REDDER, who died on Wednesday, aged 87.

Mr. Reeder came to this city in 1818 from England with his family, in company with the late John Marshall, father of Mr Robert Marshall, of Graff, Bennett & Co., and Joseph and John Marshall, Jr., of Marshall Bros. He had attained proficiency as an iron worker in England, and was employed as the first manager of the Union Rolling Mill, the first rolling mill built in the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains. He may be said, therefore, to have been the father of the vast iron business which has since sprung from that small beginning. It was his boast also, that while in England he rolled the iron with which George Stephenson built the first locomotive.

We get a good idea from these two facts of the immense progress that has been obtained within little more than half a century. Within this one man's lifetime the immense system of railroads, which now covers two Continents, has sprung up; and within the same period, the iron business, from its small beginning at the old Union mill, has not only grown into giant proportions here, but has spread all over the west, north west and south-west.

At the time of the great Washingtonian Temperance revival Mr. Reeder took hold of that work here, and was the President of the large Washingtonian Society formed here as the result of that revival. He was also first among the sons of Temperance, when that order was formed, and was the first Grand Worthy Patriarch of that order in this section. The old members of No. 42 will remember him, well, and will join in sincere regrets over his death.

The old men who served as landmarks to point out distinctly to us the past are fast passing away. Of this good old man it may be said he was careful to maintain a good name and to leave behind him a record not to be ashamed of. He was proud of having been a good mechanic, and of having maintained his integrity under all circumstances, and that is an epitaph not to be despised in a city of workers.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Amid the innumerable promises of the Democratic party, that it is pledged for the future to ways "law-loving" and "law abiding," every now and then its true character leaps, like a flash of light, into sight, and we then know it not only for what it has been, but for what it will be in the future. The reason of this is obvious. There are two elements in that party, very strongly marked and defined. The one rests North, and is cowardly, shrewd and politic, as a rule. The other is to be found in the South, and is overbearing and impolitic.

The Northern element seeks to gain power by concealing its true character, while that of the South undertakes with a high hand to drive everybody and everything before it. The Northern element illustrates its policy by its late action with regard to the Lyndall-Dechert case, and the South, by the election of Frank Blair to the Senate of the United States. Secret false counting and a fraudulent report to blind the eyes and intelligence, were the schemes resorted to by the Democratic majority in the Senate of this State. That majority knew perfectly well that Dechert held his seat fraudulently, and knew just as well that an investigation would disclose that fact. It was afraid to meet the occasion by open fraud, and so adopted the plan of an unauthorized committee, who in secret could prepare whatever false returns might be deemed necessary. Even with this power in its hands, it had not the courage to venture on a bold denial of the rights of the contestant, but returned as its report, that there were not enough fraudulent votes asserted to have been cast to affect Mr. Dechert. This they must have known to be untrue, for the returns show that there were more than enough.

It was timidity that induced them to have two Republicans on that Committee. Had they dared to do so, they would have had all Democrats, but they were afraid it would not be politic. These two Republicans have exposed them, and their evasion of meeting the question has only amounted to proving that they are ready to do anything no matter how much of a violation of law it may be, to gain power—provided always they believe they can steal through without being detected.

Not so with the Southern Democrats. Their open antagonism to the Government places Northern Democrats very often in unpleasant positions. And in no instance has this been more the fact, than in the late election of General Frank Blair to the United States Senate. Blair in 1868 was a candidate for the Vice Presidency. In order to get nominated for that office he wrote a letter to Broadhead, saying, "there is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President to declare these acts (Reconstruction Acts) null and void, compel the army to undo the usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet bag State Governments, allow the white people to organize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

Having made this bid, the New York *World* asserted that these sentiments were obnoxious to all loyal people, and it further demanded that some one else should be nominated in Blair's place, less obnoxious by reason of such sentiments. This was but a little over two years ago, and we now have Frank Blair again before us as a Senator of the United States. The Democratic Press as a unit, the New York *World* not excepted, applauded the selection made by Missouri, and hoped he would be elected. But they forgot that Blair was a *Southern* Democrat whose policy was braggadocio. The Broadhead letter was a thing of the past, and was supposed to be a dead issue. But it was demanded that Blair should take positive grounds on that dead past, and he has done so by saying that "there is not one word and sentence in my Broadhead letter that I retract."

Notwithstanding this revolutionary leap out of the dark grovellings of the Democratic party, we do not find a single Democratic journal that does not praise Blair. The inference to be drawn is very plain. While the Lyndall—Dechert case was revolutionary—while the sentiments of Blair are revolutionary—both the one and the other are carrying out the *true* principle of the Democratic party which has revolution for its basis. Let this upholding of Blair be a true lesson for all Republicans in the future, and let the Democratic journals of the present, cry no longer over the dead issues of the past. They have clasped hands in good fellowship with that past, and hailed the old, as a promise of the new

MR. WHITE'S BILL.

After a careful perusal of the bill offered by Mr. White for the reduction of fees of certain officers in this county, we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that it is a bill, when amended in some particulars, that our members should pass, and that the Republican party of this county should urge them to pass.

There were three resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention, all of which have a direct bearing on the proposed measure and which respectively read as follows:

Res.: 13. That the strictest economy should be exercised, in the administration of National, State and local affairs that the people may be relieved as quickly as possible from the burdens of debt and taxation; and we call on our representatives in Congress and the State Legislature, as well as upon our officers at home, to retrench and curtail expenditures wherever it is practicable, and reduce taxation as rapidly as is consistent with the proper maintenance of the public credit.

Res.: 17. That all public officers should receive a liberal but a reasonable compensation by salary, and their salaries should be specific and definite.

Res. 18. That in the case of county officers, where the receipts under existing laws amount to more than a just salary for the duties and responsibilities of the offices, the true policy is, instead of trying to save a portion of those for the State or county, to reduce the fees so as to yield only a just compensation to the officer, thus relieving parties from unreasonable costs, and removing another source of strife.

Now it is self evident from these resolutions, no matter what varnished technical construction may be placed upon them, that the Republican party pledged itself to retrenchment and reform. In the connection of the three resolutions quoted, Resolution 17 was the centralizing one, and in one short, terse and pithy sentence recommended the reduction of salaries. Upon this we went into the canvass, and we intend to stand by and to hold the Republican party of this county to it in letter and spirit, if we are able to do so. Even if Resolution 17 could not be found among those adopted by the Convention, yet we would feel bound just the same, because the idea embraced in it was enunciated by Republican speakers from every stump and every platform. This fact may not be contradicted, and any attempt to take ground adverse to this position is nothing more nor less than a plain violation of the pledges made to the people.

But while this is true, there is nothing whatever improper in the fair criticism of any bill presented. Mr. White's bill is no exception, and we do not propose to be tied down from clearly expressing our opinion not only as regards its merits, but also with reference to its defects.

One of our objections to his bill arises from the manner the costs are proposed to be paid. We do not believe that any good will come out of such a clause, but that justice will be hampered thereby. A plaintiff under that clause in his bill, would have to follow after every step taken. Sickness intervening, might very readily prevent the issuing of some important writ because the fifty cent fee was not paid in advance. As for the Attorney paying these fees out of his own pocket, he *might* under some circumstances and for a rich client, but an examination of the feelings of counsel on that point will disclose the fact that they are already about tired out with paying in advance for the summons, and do not propose to go further. If a cause has been commenced with honesty and an intent to push the claim through, there could not the same objection arise for requiring a specific sum to be paid in advance, as is done in cases of Bankruptcy, sufficient to cover all the usual expenses. If interlocutory proceedings arise, they could be paid for at the time. We think Mr. White's bill should be amended in this respect.

We object to that portion of the bill that makes the salary of the officer depend on the fees received. If he is to be alaried, then let his salary be paid him regularly. There is no use of making a kind of half and half arrangement, a kind of compromise between fees and salaries. Its tendency is to *increase* corruption if any exists, rather than to diminish it. No one will know sooner than the officer whether his fees will reach his salary for the month, as required by Mr. White's bill, and if he finds that sufficient fees have not been paid in, there is a temptation to increase their quaity to make up for their lack of quantity. Let the fees and salary be entirely separate and distinct. There are other objections we take to the bill, of which we will speak hereafter, with a few words on the necessity of drawing a distinction between legitimate fees and those that are charged

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

About five months ago we asserted through the columns of the GAZETTE, that the duty of Prussia would be to remand France to the condition of a second or third rate Power, owing to the incurable propensity of her government to meddle with the affairs of other nations. The astonishment of the French at their repeated defeats by the Germans, whom they ignorantly despised, has been so great and lasting as to utterly incapacitate them for seeing, what all the rest of the world saw from the beginning, that they were no match for their foe, and that the best thing they could do would be to admit their defeat, and take such terms of peace as they could get.

In their blind struggle against fate it now begins to look as though they were doomed, like the Poles, to become so utterly disintegrated as to be left no Power at all. The condition of chaos to which their country is fast verging, is noticeable by the most superficial reader. The destruction of the old Bourbon dynasty, at the close of the last century, left a number of claimants to the throne, who only waited for a suitable opportunity to press their demands. Afterwards the imperial house of Napoleon added more candidates for the rulership of the Grande Nation. And lastly the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family was joined to the dreadful muddle. With these three princely families claiming to rule *by right*, and each one with a large faction of adherents to back its claims, by fair or foul means, and yet another part of the people irreconcilably opposed to all of them, and clamoring for a Republic, how is that unhappy land ever to stand again as a great and stable government of any kind?

That France can never become a durable Republic, may be set down as a certainty. With all her wonderful achievements in arts and sciences, ramifying through every department of the useful and beautiful in art, and the abstruse in science; with all her wealth of literature, her profundity in the study of war, and her invention of deadly weapons for the destruction of her enemies; with all her boundless genius and refinement, she yet stands with a mill stone about her neck, that will forever drag her down. Universal and unrestricted education could alone secure to her a stable republic, and these can never prevail there, because her religious guides are irrevocably opposed to any government which fails to acknowledge fealty to their church.

The enthusiasm of the French character sees not this perpetual bar to its hopes of a glorious self government, and again aspires to reach it, after such disastrous failure, every one of which gives a new wrench to the only system of social order by which they can be held together. While this is to be greatly lamented it is none the less true, and until we can influence them at the very starting point, namely, in the religious department of their training, we may just as well give up all hope of ever seeing French a great republic.

A republic being then impracticable, the question for solution is, Who shall rule? Shall he be a Bourbon of the old stock, and Orleanist Prince; or a Bonaparte? Or shall all of these be swept aside, and the throne go a-begging for a new king, like that of Spain? Yes, by all means, let Gambetta hold France for a year or two, while he advertises for a king, as was done by Prim; (but first let him settle the little bill with Prussia.) We will guarantee that she will not be unreasonable in her demands, if Gambetta will only be quick and settle before Paris surrenders. After crowning her German Emperor, in Versailles, the favorite palace of the ancient French kings, Prussia will be magnanimous, and unlike her consquered foe, will retire to her own country, and let Gambetta choose his king without a scene, a la Benedetti! The German is remarkable for attending to his own business, and if the French want a King, an Emperor, or a President, they may just take either, for all he cares, so that they let *him* alone.

But with the multiplicity of aspirants to the French throne, and the discord and bitterness among her generals and statesmen, which are rapidly increasing, how is the country in the future to be governed at all? Which ever is chosen to rule, makes deadly enemies of all the others and their adherents, and conspiracy and assassination will be brought into requisition, by the disappointed ones, as ready modes of obtaining *their rights!* This favorite method of redress in all lands not educated up to the standard of true republicanism, will be resorted to in the future as in the past, but owing to the increased number of claimants will probably now come oftener into play.

The condition of France reminds one of ancient Rome. She was in her day mighty in arts and arms, and became the admiration as well as the terror of neighboring nations. Her people were superior in intelligence to the rest of the world, but the ambition of her rulers, backed up by the unreasoning pride of the populace, led to attempts at universal dominion, these continued, until at last individual virtue and public justice were alike obliterated. Total rottenness then caused the empire to fall to pieces, so soon as it was rudely shaken by its despised enemies.

The coincidence between these two empires are sufficiently numerous and striking to cause apprehension for the final catastrophe. While we have now no hordes of northern barbarians to fall upon the people and reduce them to slavery, there may soon appear a condition of society in proud France which will demand, as an act of mercy, from neighboring nations, that they step in and govern piecemeal a people who, through force of circumstances, has become wholly disintegrated and incapable of domestic rule. A. F. M.

EDUCATIONAL.

The teachers of North Huntingdon (Westmoreland county) held their last district institute on the 21st inst at the Stewartsville school house. School was held during the forenoon, when some good recitations and good conduct by the pupils were observed, manifesting a work of instruction very creditable to the teacher, Mr. B. O. Keeper. The pupils were pertinently addressed by one or two persons, and some criticisms on the school were made, to which the teacher sharply and appropriately replied.

The citizens furnished a sumptuous dinner to the teachers in attendance. In the afternoon a short lecture on "Grammar" was given by Mr. Keefer, some illustrations of the extraction of the square and cube root by J. M. Connell, and a report on "How to Organize a School," by G. D. Hunt.

In the evening of the previous day a literary society met at the same place, at which some select readings were given, some dialogues spoken, and a debate on the question of free trade held. These exhibited some rhetorical ability, and a creditable interest in literary performances. The savage yelling and the firing of pistols, by which some rowdies there made the night hideous, were not in the programme, and they showed some of the fruits of the lack of intellectual culture.

Their next institute will be held on the 11th of February, in the school-house near Larimer's station. The exercises of it will be a class drill on reading, a lecture on learning and teaching, and a discussion.

The public criticism of schools as practised at some institutes is a bad feature. All teachers have their imperfections, and having their faults pilloried before pupils and parents, takes away respect for the teacher. The replies of teachers only amuse those who like to see contests of words. Those who challenge criticism and exult in their sweeping replies, are not in the spirit of the profession. There are better ways of amending the failings of teachers, and it is surprising that they are not oftener applied. NESTOR.

POLITICAL NOTES.

NATCHEZ has elected a colored Mayor.

GEORGIA has now five representatives in the lower house of Congress.

THE impeachment of Judge James T. Magbee, before the Florida Legislature, has resulted in his acquittal.

GEORGE L. WOODS, who has been appointed Governor of Utah, has long been an influential politician of Oregon.

IN the Massachusetts Republican caucus for nominating United States Senator, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe had one vote.

THE N. Y. *Democrat* has been changed from an evening to a morning journal and is published and edited by Mr. J. H. Lambert.

THE bill proposing the organization of the State of Utah does away with the right to vote now possessed by the Mormon women.

A REMONSTRANCE against Female suffrage, signed by 435 female students of the Illinois Normal University, has been forwarded to Washington.

THE CHICAGO *Post* says: We regret that we have no regular head of "crimes and casualities" under which to record the election of Frank Blair to the Senate.

NEW Orleans Democratic papers concede that of all the Republican candidates for United States Senator, General West the successful one, was "the least objectionable."

IT is thought in Connecticut that the Democrats will nominate Charles R. Chapman, of Hartford, for Congressman from the First District, and James A. Hovey, of Norwich, from the Third District.

THE SENATORIAL contest in Kansas is narrowing down. Congressman Sidney Clarke and Mr. Caldwell, a weekly merchant of Leavenworth, are the chief candidates, with the prospect most favorable to Mr. Clarke.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee has called the convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, to be voted for next October, to meet at Harrisburg, on the 10th of March.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, speaking of the Senatorial canvass at Jefferson city, says: "Old citizens, who have visited Jefferson city for thirty years past, say that they have never before witnessed any thing like the bacchanalian scenes that were enacted. Some of the details related are of a nature absolutely not fit for publication."

MRS. VICTOR C. WOODHULL, female broker and joint editor of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, announces herself as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, under the auspices of the "Cosmo-Political party." Mrs. Woodhull's nomination is, however, subject to the "ratification of the National Convention" of the Cosmo-Political party.

THE Mobile *Register* says that at a meeting of twenty or thirty leading politicians in the office of that paper, before the recent election, it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, after a long and free interchange of opinions, that it was not only impolitic but injurious to make any attempt to court negro votes or to invite negroes to join the Democratic conservative party.

THE Frankfort *Yeoman* thinks the time has come for Kentucky to amend her laws so as to admit negro testimony in her courts. The Louisville *Courier* has been of the same opinion for some time. "The daily observations of every man," says the first named paper, "is constantly bringing to his mind instances in which society suffers from inability to use the best evidence in the establishment of justice."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* reminds the Democratic party that it is responsible for law and order in Kentucky, and that it cannot afford to carry even the appearance of complicity with the villany that has recently disgraced the very neighborhood of the State capital. And it tells the Democrats that unless they set their houses in order they will have no right to complain of Federal interference, and will not be able to avert it.

THE High Court of Impeachment of the North Carolina legislature has been organized, and Governor Holden filed his answer to the articles of impeachment. The answer covers at least two hundred pages of foolscap. The Managers retain as counsel Ex-Governor Bragg, Ex-Governor Graham and A. S. Merriman, Governor Holden retains as his counsel W. N. H. Smith, Edward Conigland, Richard C. Badger, Nathaniel Doydin and J. M. McCorkle.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* says: Mr. O. P. Stearns yesterday appeared in the Senate to claim the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Norton, of Minnesota, until the 4th of March. Mr. Windom was first appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and served little more than one month. Mr. Stearns will now serve about six weeks. As each Senator, we believe, is entitled to at least one year's pay and mileage, for however short service, this little plan to reward the politicians is more expensive than useful.

THE Senate Committee on the Judiciary has made a report in favor of the admission of Joshua Hill as one of the Georgia Senators. Dr. Miller, elected at the same time, is rejected because he served in the rebel army as surgeon, and is thus disqualified. The majority of the committee agreeing to the report are Senators Trumbull, Edmonds, Conkling and Carpenter. Senator Thurman agreed with them that Hill is entitled to take his seat on taking the oath prescribed. The minority of the committee are in favor of seating Messrs. Whitely and Farrow, who have been recently elected. But if it is decided that the legislature which elected Messrs. Hill and Miller was legally elected and organized, the question is settled against the latter election, and there will have to be another election to fill the place of Dr. Miller, if he is ineligible.

The Poetry of Maine.

MAINE supports an extensive trade in furs and skins. From an estimate made by a practical hunter, it appears that moose are getting scarcer every year, and will soon be entirely exterminated, unless the law regulating their capture is strictly enforced; the average annual yield for the last six years has only been one hundred moose. The caribou or reindeer of North America have been scarce in Maine, but have become more plentiful recently, fifty having been killed in 1869. The deer have also decreased. About twenty years ago six thousand deer skins were brought into Bangor in one season. Five years ago one thousand deer were killed, owing to the deep snow. In 1866 there was another deep snow, and about four hundred deer were obtained. Since that time the average yearly catch has not been over fifty. Wolves that used to be plentiful in Maine are now substantially distinct. The foxes are of several varieties, red, cross gray, and woods gray, but these cross, and sometimes fifteen or twenty varieties are caught in one season. The Lynx or Loup-cervier yield an average catch of one hundred a year, but are rapidly decreasing. Wild cats are found along the sea shore, where they kill a great many sheep; about fifty are caught every year. The lynxes and wild cats are called "bob-cats" in ordinary parlance in Maine. Bears are also captured to the number of two hundred every year. They migrate in large droves from West to East, but are never observed returning. So that the movements of the bears are involved in mystery. Raccoons yield about eight hundred skins, and beavers to the extent of only one hundred. The muskrats are the most abundant of all the fur-bearing animals, and over forty thousand are caught every year. Otters and black cats yield about two hundred skins each. Sable yield fifteen hundred skins of light color, and about four thousand mink skins are sent to market every year.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP.

For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.

For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.

Sold by the box, single bar, or by the pound, and in small cakes at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Where you will find a complete assortment of pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.

THE LESSON OF NATURE.

Torpor is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of inanimate nature teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and *ought* to teach us that our bodies require an increase of vital power to contend with it. Some of even the warm-blooded animals bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of partial stupefaction until the season is over, and the elixir of the spring sunshine stimulates their stagnant blood, and restores their vigor. But man, although he feels the influence of the season, can protect himself against its inclemency. He has fuel to warm him externally, and can tone and strengthen his internal organization and endow it with the extra amount of vitality which the circumstances require Of all invigorants that have ever been recommended for this purpose, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the purest and best. Fortified by the daily use of this wholesome vegetable tonic, the human system may defy the chills and damps of winter in any latitude. Its effect is to promote a brisk and regular circulation of the blood, and activity in all the secretive organs. Without the slightest tendency to produce fever, it imparts a healthful glow to the surface, and stimulates the exterior vessels to discharge, in the form of general perspiration, the useless matter eliminated from the blood. Thus the system is kept unclogged. Fever and ague, biliousness, indigestion and colic, all of which are the common consequences of the searching damps and low temperature of winter may be avoided (as well as cured) by a course of this genial tonic and alterative.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Seller's Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsay's Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all disease arising from them.

LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health, keep it *pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 45 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and infinitely of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. P. BAKER, corner of 2d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Marseilles and Honey Comb
BED QUILTS.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Towelings, Table Napkins, &c.
Striped and Barred Shirting Calicoes.
Shirting Muslins.
Irish Linen.
Shirt Fronts, &c.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Alpacas.
Gros Grain de Londres.
Shawls and Skirts.
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TUESDAY, January 24.
REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
Joseph Horne & Co.
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED THEIR
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS
From Market Street House to their
NEW ROOMS,
Library Building,
Nos. 197 and 199 PENN STREET,
Where they are now opened and will be pleased to receive the calls of their many patrons and the public generally.
The Market Street Stores will be used from this date exclusively for the accommodation of their
Wholesale Trade.

COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are offering the balance of their stock at and under
COST PRICES.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

RICHARD B. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS,
And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDY and SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, and
Prize Packages.
Nos. 122 and 124 LIBERTY STREET,
Corner Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
DRIED MOSS,
IMMORTELLES,
DEVICES,
FRESH CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 119 Smithfield street.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Paris Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at
No. 107 MARKET St., near Fifth avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At $1.50,
American Black Silks.
At 18½c., double width Poplins.
At 25c., yard wide Colored Poplins.
At 37½c., Red and Green Serge Plaids.
At 50c., All-Wool Poplin Plaids.
At 75c., Black Waterproof, a good article.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 31c., Heavy Gray Flannel, a bargain.
At 12½c., Gray Kentucky Jeans.
At 50c., Heavy Cassimeres.
At 12½ Cents,
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Worth 15 Cents.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, extra good.
At $1. Ladies' Kid Gloves, a decided bargain.
At $3. Misses Double Plaid Shawls.
BARGAINS
IN
Every Department,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STATEMENT OF THE
PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1870. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 12th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1836.

1. Capital Stock		$100,000
With privilege of increasing to		$300,000
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$ 41,750 00	
Loans on Collaterals and Bonds	65,300 00	
Bills Receivable	1,508 81	
Premium Notes	20,366 00	
Stock Notes	10,000 00	
Book Accounts	2,291 67	
Cash	5,108 02	
		132,092 50
3. Amount of Premiums received	$ 60,882 00	
4. Amount of Interest received	10,296 05	
Balance Jan. 1st, 1870	50,561 90	
	$120,739 95	
5. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$25,600 43	
Taxes & Stamps	1,954 97	
Returned Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	8,640 36	
Salaries, rent and all other expenses	7,305 49	
Dividends	15,396 50	
	87,097 45	
		32,642 50
Office Furniture		300 00
Accrued Interest and Salvages due Company		350 00
Due on Open Cargo Policies		200 00
Capital Stock		100,000 00
Assets, January 1st, 1871		$133,732 50
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1870		$2,488,319 20
7. Amount of Losses unadjusted and debts due by the Company not exceeding		$5,000 21

JAS. E. WARK, W. M. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Federal Insurance Co.,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
FROM JUNE 1st, 1870, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1870, INCLUSIVE.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 12th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1836.

1. Capital Stock		$127,222
With privilege of increasing to		$333,333
2. ASSETS.		
Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, and each to be cured by two approved names	$ 60,000 00	
Mortgages	14,700 00	
Bills Receivable	4,393 75	
Cash in Bank	4,467 00	
Book Accounts, for Premiums	1,566 75	
Office Furniture and Safe	469 04	
	$105,844 14	
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1870	$ 40,576 58	
4. Amount of Interest	1,349 02	
	$41,925 60	
5. PAID IN 1870, as follows:		
Losses	$ 2,452 46	
Return Premiums and Re-insurance	130 19	
Taxes and Stamps	117 29	
Commissions	133 04	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses than those above enumerated	2,539 48	
	$5,372 46	
Outstanding risks to amount	$733,648 30.	

W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., From January 1st to December 31st, 1870.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 12th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1836.
1. Capital authorized and paid in.....$100,000 00

2. ASSETS.		
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (par)	$	5,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		101,000 00
Bills Receivable		12,113 23
Allegheny and School Bonds		3,000 00
Cash and Insurance Stock		4,700 00
Premiums uncollected		2,000 00
Cash in Bank		3,292 01

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ja23:n91

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low current market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The cable advices from Europe to-day, which seem to indicate an early surrender of Paris did not have any marked effect in Wall street. Gold has been dull, with all the transactions at 10⅛@10⅜. Loans were made at 6 per cent. Clearances, $15,000,000. Governments opened strong, and especially 6's of 1881, which have advanced 1 per cent. The entire list closed active and higher. The stock market was generally firm, with a small business in New York Central, Hudson, Ohio's, Lake Shore, North Western, St. Paul, Rock Island and Western Union being the features. Express stocks strong. Quicksilver advanced to 9. Money easy at from 5 to 6 per cent. State Securities firm at last call.

Sterling Exchange ⅞.

Government Coupons of 1881, 112¾; 5-20s of '62, 109½; do 'old, 109; do '65, 109; new do, 108; 10-40s, 108¼; 6s, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¼; currency 6s, 110¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 89¾; old Tennessee, 64¾; new Tennessee, 64¾; new Virginias, 61; old Virginias, 65; old North Carolinas, 45; new North Carolinas, 32½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—W. U. Telegraph Co. 47¼; Quicksilver, 9¼; Mariposa, 5; Preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells & Fargo, 36; American Union Express, 42¾; U. S. Express, 49; Pacific Mail, 41¾; Canton Co., 54¾; Mariposa Scrip, 10; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 44; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 132; Reading, 98½; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 85½; North-western, 75½; do preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 87¾; New Jersey Central, 105½; Ft. Wayne, 93½; do preferred, 100; Illinois Central, 114½; do preferred, 128; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 32½; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 127; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 96; C. C. & I., 88; Baltimore & Ohio, 152; Lake Shore, 92½; Illinois Central, 138¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10⅛	6-20s Jan. & Jy. 1865	8⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	12¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	8⅝
U. S. 5-20s 1862	9⅝	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	8⅝
U. S. 5-20s 1864	9⅝	U. S. 7 3-10s	10⅜
U. S. 5-20s 1865	9⅝	C. P. U. S.	97¾
U. S. 10-40s	9⅝	Cy. Premium	10⅜

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 26, 1871.

APPLES—Demand fair and market steady, with regular sales at $@$4.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull, quoted at @@70 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¼; Pearl Ash, 9¼; Potash, 7¾.

BRANS—Receipts fair, demand light while prices remain unchanged, at $1.30@1.40 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand, and with continued liberal receipts, the market is dull though there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote at 32@35 for common to medium, and 38@40 for prime to choice.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 30@32c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼@3½ cts.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@6¾ cts.

CIDER—Dull; $6@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Union Louisville Hydraulic at $@@, and Calcined Plaster at $@@ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $@@¾ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in new barrels, 21¾@23 in a jobbing way, and 23 in small lots.

CRUDE—The demand continues light, but there is no change in prices, 10@10½ cts, according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—$10@15 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts continue light, and while the market is almost bare, there is no change to note in quotations, 6½@6¾ cts. The demand is very meagre, and it would seem that nearly everybody that wanted a hog had been supplied.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 9¾@@c for quarters and 13@@c for halves. Apples, 6@7 for sundried; 7¾@@c for prime bright and @@@ for hand.

EGGS—Picked eggs are in good supply and exceedingly dull, and holders are very weak to sell at less than 22c; strictly fresh are in fair demand, while some parties quote 23, there are but few sales above 20 cts.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese feathers @@c, to the trade, and 65 for small lots.

FLOUR—Notwithstanding there was a slight advance in the west on Wednesday, the market here is strong and prices are well maintained. We continue to quote western extra at $7.25@7.75 for white and $7.00@7.25 for red winter wheat; $7.50@7.75 for spring; $7.75@8.00 for Minnesota bakers' flour; $8.00@8.50 for fancy do, and $8.50@@.00 for family brands. It would seem that some people are inclined to censure our dealers for the recent advance; this is all wrong. Flour is in very short supply the whole country over, and the principal portion of our supplies, flour is even now relatively higher there than here, and as will have been noted by those who have kept run of the matter, there has since been a sharp advance in New York and Liverpool. While in there is not much doubt but what the market has contributed somewhat in helping on the advance, yet, as we have already noted, Pittsburgh dealers are in no wise responsible and consumers should bear this in mind.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce and with a good demand the recent advance is fully maintained, $1.30@1.40 for red and $1.45@1.50 for white—we are reported a small sale of red at $1.40. Oats scarce and firm at 55@56 cts. Corn is also scarce and the demand is very active, with a further advance in prices as yet; 65@67 buying, and 68 for selling—small sales in store at $1.05@@. Rye is selling pretty well at 90c. Barley is somewhat nominal, but there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote nominally at $1.50@1.60 for common to prime. Flax seed is in steady demand, and we quote at $1.50@1.55 for rough and clean. Timothy seed is quoted at $3.50@3.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 45@50c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10 cts, an advance of ¼ cent.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 26, 1871.

Notwithstanding the comparative inactivity which has characterized the market for some days, prices are strong and well sustained, and if anything the tendency is still upward. The firmness here may be attributed to a stiff market above, and the inactivity is caused mainly by the inequality between the price of crude and refined, the former being considerably higher than the latter. In the present condition of affairs there is no field for extended operations; there is an almost entire absence of anything like speculation, while legitimate business is almost out of the question. Hopes are entertained, however, that there will soon be a change for the better, and it is earnestly desired that these hopes may be fully realized.

CRUDE.

Firm and, if anything, a shade higher, seller until July 1st; buyer same time, 11¼; buyer all year, 11½; January, 1872, 11¾; lines, February to March, 11¾.

REFINED.

Firmer and higher. January, 24½; February, 24¾; March, 24¾; April, 25¾; May, 25¾; March and April, 24¾; March to May, 25c. Crude, 12¾c.

5:30 P. M.—January, 24¾c; February 24¾c; March, 24¾; March and April, 25c; March to May 25¼c; May 25¾c. Crude, 12¾c.

12 M.—Market for bulk crude is a shade stronger, with 14¼c bid; refined easy at 24¾c; sales of refined at as low as 25c.

NEW YORK, January 26—3 P. M.—The general market is a little firmer, with crude at 14¾@15c; no sales reported; refined quoted at 25¼@@c for export, but no sales. 2,000 bbls. February delivery, reported at 24¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm at 25@@.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 3 P. M.—Market quiet but firm, offering 24¾c for regardless. Holding for higher prices. Little inquiring and no transaction reported yet.

PITTSBURGH, January 26, 10 M.—Market very quiet. No oil offering regardless worth 24@@. Gravity 44@@.

PITTSBURGH, January 26, 3 P. M.—Market very quiet, nothing doing on account of blustering weather. Prices remain unchanged. Small sales at 24½@ 25.12½@24.15.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 26, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and weak.

WHEAT—No 2 spring unsettled and 2@2½c lower, and closed quiet; $1.36 cash, $1.34¾ seller February. This afternoon higher at $1.36 cash, $1.39 seller February.

CORN—Is 1@1½c mixed less active and 1¼c lower; closed at 39c cash, 39¾c seller February. This afternoon firmer at 51c seller February.

OATS—No 2 dull and declined ¾c; closed quiet at 45¾c seller February.

RYE—No 2 quiet; 85c regular and 87c fresh.

HIGHWINES—Steady and firm at 87c for iron bound.

MESS PORK—Opened excited and prices higher at $25.75@24.00 seller for March; closed heavy. Receipts—

LARD—12¾@12¾c seller February; 13c seller March; closed weak at inside.

HOGS—Packed sales at $6.75@@.00; closed quiet; live active at $7.00@7.85.

CATTLE—Fairly active at $3.75@6.00.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 17,000; shipments, 1,800.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Cotton: demand fair and advanced; middling upland 15¾c. Flour steady and on moderate demand; superfine $5.10@5.40; extra $5.50@6.00; common good extra $6.75@6.85; good choice $6.90@7.30; white western extra $7.10@7.25; extra Ohio $6.90@7.50. Louisville $6.90@8.00. Rye flour firmer; $4@5.90. Whisky firm; 90½@@c. Wheat dull and a shade lower; spring $1.53@1.54, red amber $1.56@1.57. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No 1 spring 83½@@c, yellow 86c. Oats dull but unchanged; western Ohio 62@@c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 13½c. Sugar firm; 9½@10¾c. Molasses dull; Orleans $1.25@1.27½. Rice 7¼@@c. Crude petroleum 14½c, refined do 24¾c; mess pork firm; new $25.00@25.50; old $@@.@@. Beef dull; country mess $@@.@@; extra mess $@@.@@. Beef, mess, 10@15c; extra 15@17c. Hams 20@21c; prime mess, 13@@c; India 29@30c. Cut meats firm; hams 13@14c; shoulders 7½@@c; middles firm; short rib middles 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle dried 13¾. Tallow firmer; 9@9¼c. Butter 12@23c; western 20@40c. Cheese 12@15¾c.

Latest—Flour dull and heavy at $6.75@7 for shipping. Wheat dull and drooping; spring $1.52½@1.54; red amber $1.55@1.58. Rye dull; State 94@96c. Barley quiet; Canada West 86c. Lard unchanged. Eggs steady; fresh 20@22½c; limed 18@21c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—Cotton higher, with sales at 15¾c. Flour scarce, firm and mostly held above buyers' views, with sales superfine winter at 9c; choice to double extra do $@@. Wheat steady, with No 2 red winter at $1.45. Corn opened firm and higher, with sales at 38@ 38½c for mixed in bulk; closed dull. Oats higher at 45@46c in bulk; 48@@c for sacked. Barley quiet; spring No 1 $1 and fall No 1 86c. Rye—nothing done. Whisky steady at 87½c. Pork higher; with sales at $21.75@22.00; jobbing lots $@@.@@@@.50. Bulk Meats active and advanced. Salt Meat buoyant, with sales 1,000,000 lbs in equal quantity clear rib sides and do clear bits @10¾c; 20,000 lbs clear cured at 11c; 100,000 lbs bulk shoulders packed at 10½c in jobbing lots. Bacon higher; shoulders 10c; sides clear rib 12c; do clear 12¾c. Hams—sugar cured at 15½@16½c. Lard active, with sales of prime steam at Kansas City at 12c; kettle do at 12½; Quincy, buyer February, at 12¾c. Hogs are higher, with sales at $6.75@7.50, but mostly at $7.15@7.40.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—Cotton: demand fair and advanced; 14¾c. Flour firm; family $6.60@6.80. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; $1.35@1.35. Corn firm; 36@36½c; spot scarce and firm; 31. Barley steady and in moderate demand; 70@@c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Rye scarce, firm and higher; 80@ @.@@c. Butter scarce; fresh made 20@30c. Clover seed advanced; $10.75@11.25—the latter from store in a jobbing way. Timothy dull; $2.25@@.@@. Pork excited and higher; large sales at $22@22.50 cash; held at $23 at the close. Lard quiet and unchanged, sales 100@150c per 100 lbs. Bulk meats firm, sales 9½@10@10@11¼c. Bacon only jobbing demand; small sales at 9¾@11¾@@c. Hogs in fair demand, steady and in moderate demand; $7.50@7.65; receipts 2,400. Whisky active and advanced; 86c, asking 89c. Gov'ts $1.10¾. Exchange steady.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Cotton: demand fair and advanced; middling upland 15¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine $5.10@5.40; extra $5.50@6.00; common good extra $6.75@6.85; good choice $6.90@7.30; white western extra $7.10@7.25; extra Ohio $6.90@7.50. Louisville $6.90@8.00. Rye flour firmer; $4@5.90. Whisky firm; 90½@@c. Wheat dull and a shade lower; spring $1.53@1.54, red amber $1.56@1.57. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No 1 spring 83½@@c, yellow 86c. Oats dull but unchanged; western Ohio 62@@c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 13½c. Sugar firm; 9½@10¾c. Molasses dull; Orleans $1.25@1.27½. Rice 7¼@@c. Crude petroleum 14½c, refined do 24¾c; mess pork firm; new $25.00@25.50; old $@@.@@. Beef dull; country mess $@@.@@; extra mess $@@.@@. Beef, mess, 10@15c; extra 15@17c. Hams 20@21c; prime mess, 13@@c; India 29@30c. Cut meats firm; hams 13@14c; shoulders 7½@@c; middles firm; short rib middles 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle dried 13¾. Tallow firmer; 9@9¼c. Butter 12@23c; western 20@40c. Cheese 12@15¾c.

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Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No. 1 white Michigan $1.43; amber Michigan $1.42; No. 1 red Wabash $1.38; No. 2 $1.35¾@1.36; No 3 $1.33; No. 2 white Wabash $1.35; rejected red $1.28, No. 2 amber Illinois $1.45. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 36½c; low 34½c; yellow 36c; white 38c. Oats dull and unchanged; Michigan 46c. Clover Seed steady at $6.35. Hogs firm at $6.50@6.75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The dry goods market, owing to the cold and violent snow storm, is extremely languid and the prices remain unchanged. We quote American brown sheetings at 12½c; Shark A 13½c; Cabot A 11½c; Indian Orchard C 11½c; New York mill muslins 20c; Sprague's prints 11c; Richmonds 11c for fancies, 10½c for quaker styles.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Flour—Demand confined at full prices. Ohio and Indiana extra sold at $6.75@7.25. Wheat firm at $1.55 @1.60 for Indiana red. Rye unchanged. Corn firm at 85c for yellow; No 1 mixed 80@@c. Oats unchanged. Crude Petroleum 15c; refined 24@24¼c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 26.—Flour; extra spring scarce and wanted. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 $1.37¾; No. 2 $1.35¾. Oats; No. 2 quiet at 35c. Corn; No. 2 mixed quiet at 36c. Rye; No. 1 nominally at 85c. Barley; No. 2 nominally at 82c. Mess pork higher at $22.75 @23. Dressed hogs firm at $6.75.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 26.—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn active and advanced; white 86@@c; yellow 86@@c. Oats 56@@c. Rye 82@@c. Provisions firm. Whisky strong and held at 90@@c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower. No. 1 red winter $1.39½; No. 2 $1.36. Corn better, new shelled 33c. Oats firm. Rye held at 80@@c. Petroleum quiet at $4.00@4.@@. Refined steady 22c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and 2c lower; extra $1.40; buyer January $1.42; No 1 $1.39. Corn firm. Oats firm at 35c. Barley $1.10. Hogs firm at $6.50@6.75. Clover seed firm at $@.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—Cotton—Demand light and holders firm at 14½c; receipts, 2,@@@; sales; shipments, 1,@@@; stock, @@@.

Boston Markets.

GALVESTON, January 26.—Cotton: quiet; good ordinary, 13½@14c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26.—Cotton: tendency upward; middling, 14@15c.

MOBILE, January 26.—Cotton: steady; middling, 15c.

CHARLESTON, January 26.—Cotton: strong; middling, 15c.

SODA ASH.

100 casks Soda Ash.

For sale by J. CAMPBELL,

ja25 141 First avenue.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 26.—9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 3 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do do, Wilson, Glass & Co; 1 do do, Pig Iron Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, 1 do iron ore, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 car pig iron, Wm Smith; 1 car iron ore, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do do, Pittsburgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 50 bxs cheese, 10 cases tobacco, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 cars potatoes, J W Fife; 4 doz chairs, A Milliken & Co; 4 doz chairs, Dauler & Son; 3 doz chairs, C Espey & Son; 7 doz chairs, H Schmidt; 2 bbls butter, P Daff & Son; 20 bbls apples, 1 tub cheese, Woodworth & D; 1 tub cheese, J A Graff; 25 bgs corn, Kell & Ritchey; 1 car of seed, J W Thorp; 35 sks rye, art; 162 sks f seed, J W Thorp; 35 sks rye, W G Miller; 6 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 7 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bf bbls butter, Houk, Jamison & Co; 3 kgs butter, Van Fossan & Fife; 25 son & Co; 3 kgs butter, Van Fossan & Fife; 25 kgs lard, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 tubs butter, 2 kgs lard, Jr; 8000 hoop poles, 1 car w bsk, H Reas, Jr; 8000 hoop poles, 1 car w bsk, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 161 sks corn, Reppart, Barker & Co; 1 car brick, H Woodsides; 6 tubs cheese, C Schlegel; 5 cars s sh, R L Fahnestock; 1 car do, 6 bbls tow, Lemon & Weise; 10 cs sewing machines, C H Lincoln; 30 cases tobacco, Atwell & Lee; 30 cases do, Johnson & Co; 9 pkgs mantillas, B Pfaumn.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 26.—105 bbls apples, 22 bbls d apples, W H Hurd & Co; 1 kegs lard, H Meeder; 14 hog, Shomaker & Co; 1 roll leather, W Flaccus & Son; 7 kgs lard, 1 bbl eggs, 10 do apples, 4 bbls d do, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 cl hog, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 125 bdls c l wars, Mawhinney & Co; 38 bales broom corn, Isaiah Dickey & Co; 1 car staves, Burke & Wood; 80 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 bbls oats, Smith Bros; Watts, Lang & Co; 100 bbls oats, Smith Bros; 1 bx yeast, J D Thompson; 24 h ware, 1 car s corn, McHenry & Hood; 198 sks rye, Woodworth & Bro; 1 sks corn meal, Reppart, Barker & Harper; 27 kgs lard, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 2 bbls cider, Kramer, B & Co; 4 bbls eggs, H Lennox 10 bbls flour, S S Martin & Co; 14 tub cheese, J J Pettit; 1 do do, 35 kgs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 2 do d apples, Woodworth & D; 1 cask cheese, J W Fife; 75 sks w hour, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 pkgs cheese, J H Strickland.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 26.—50 tcs lard, 40 do hams, 20 bbls pigs feet, F Sellers & Co; 10 bbls whisky, P Arnheim; 5 do do, H Jones; 3 do do, J A Weber; 25 bxs candles, J Connor; 2 cars blooms, Nimick & Co; 217 s bidens, John Hammett & Son; 50 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 15 bbls hominy, Watt, Lang & Co; 40 sks wheat, 18 do variey, 4 bbls lard, 2 do eggs, Meanor & Harper; 1 car bulk corn, 200 sks barley, 4 do rye, McHenry & Hood; 300 sks malt, T Collins; 300 bush corn, Clark, Dixon & Co; 1,000 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 40 sks flour, H Dauler; 11 bbls spirits, J McKay & Bro; 8 bbls onions, F Owens; 40 sks barley, Z Kinright; 1 car bulk wheat, Marshall & Co; 9 bxs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 cars wheat, J W Bomgardner; 3 tcs sausage, E H Myers & Co; 10 bdls hams, J P Hanna & Co; 6 bgs candles, W D Cooper & Bro; 15 do do, 3 H Baird; 20 do do, Dunlevy & Bro; 15 do do, 25 do soap, Evans, Dallas & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 26.—2 cars metal, Union Iron Mills; 1 car bar iron, F Weihwright; 1 car metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, John Moorhead; 20 sks wheat, Robb & Herron; 51 do do, 127 do oats, 72 do corn, W Welsh & Co; 1 car corn, Blaney & Moore; 31 sks rye, 1 car oats, Scott & Gisal; 2 bdls pelts, 7 pkgs flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 40 sks n feed, A Austin & Co; 3 pkgs butter, 4 do eggs, 2 do poultry, F T McKee; 10 rolls leather, Seibert & Berg; 5 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 2 bbls tallow, Sellers & Co; 2 do do, Kaufman, Knox & Orr; 3 pkgs butter, Allen Kirkpatrick; 1 bbl do, 1 do poultry, L J Blanchard.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 26.—1 car lumber, Gilmore & Co; 10 do cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 1 car lumber, Boyd & Son; 1 do metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 24 tile, Jos Craig; 22 bgs c seed, Schoyer; 3 cars hay, Smith; 1 do d apples, 2 do corn meal, 1 do butter, R & A Carson; 60 bbls flour, Adams & Knox; 1 car coppersmith, Kalya & Rohrenbeck; 1 bbl whisky, J C Hartley; 1 car cooperage, Marshall, K & Co; 2 cars metal, Lewis, B & D; 2 bbls plaster, N J Dunn; 2 cars metal, Graff, B & J, 2 do do, Spang, C & Co; 1 car b handles, E B Mathews & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 26.—2 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 car bark, Lappe & Weise; 2 cars bulse, S Pemberton; 56 bgs oats, J Cox; 20 do do, Voegtly & Kopp; 14 sks flour 14 bgs do, Watt, Lang & Co; 14 bgs wheat, Gilmore & Co; 21 do oats, A Reif; 1 bale wool, P Reif & Co; 64 sks corn, Laing & McKalip; 3 do hogs, J Glashy; 1 sk flour, R W Thompson; 2 bxs scrap iron, T Byrne.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER ST. CHARLES, January 26.—25 tons pig iron, Gill & Bidwell; 97 sks oats, H Sankter & Son; 24 cork bbls, Wm Chapman; 10 do do bolts, Logan, Gregg & Co; 1 show case, Miss Mary Farwood; 1 bx hardware, John Dunlap; 1 press, 1 bx cases, W G Johnson; 2 bgs wares, Wm Sumner & Co; 16 bxs mdse, 2 bbls brandy, R E Sellers & Co; 31 pkgs drugs, 1 do do, R E Sellers & Co; 30 cases assorted mdse, Penfield Co; 191 nl t bbls, A & D H Chambers; 50 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 30 pkgs tobacco, 25 bxs candles, Johnson & Colvin; 1 bx stoves, Colhan; 1 bx clothing, H Lippincott; 200 bbls cement, Riesick & Bro; 46 sks glue scrap, Wm Flaccus & Son; 2,115 nail kegs, 61 bales broom corn, J Dickey & Co; 100 bbls flour, W Welsh & Co; 10 doz chairs, Brownsville Packet Co; lot furniture, A Ortleib & Co, Whiting & Co, Symes, S & Co, D M Osborn & Co, Hussey, Wells & Rea, Jr; 30 tons pig iron, Loomis & Collard; 50 bbls whiskey, 18 rolls leather, Clarke & Co; 20,000 shingles, John S Machir.

NEW ORLEANS, PER EXCHANGE, January 26.—1 hhd sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 18 bbls molasses, P Dull & Son; 9 do do, 25 bbls sugar, J S Dilworth & Co; 10 hhds sugar, Johnston & Colvin; 10 do do, 43 bbls molasses, Haworth & Dewhurst; 2 hhds tobacco, A W Wetmore & Co; 1 barley, 65 do do wheat, 25 do rye, W J Meek.

CINCINNATI, PER KATE PUTNAM January 26.—600 feet lumber, Jones & Laughlin; 21 c carboys, Harbaugh & Co; 50 empty do, common good extra $6.75@6.85, good choice $6.90@7.30, white western extra $7.10@7.25, extra Ohio $6.90@7.50. Louisville $6.90@8.00. Rye flour firmer; $4@5.90. Whisky firm; 90½@@c. Wheat dull and a shade lower; spring $1.53@1.54, red amber $1.56@1.57. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No 1 spring 83½@@c, yellow 86c. Oats dull but unchanged; western Ohio 62@@c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 13½c. Sugar firm; 9½@10¾c. Molasses dull; Orleans $1.25@1.27½. Rice 7¼@@c. Crude petroleum 14½c, refined do 24¾c; mess pork firm; new $25.00@25.50; old $@@.@@. Beef dull; country mess $@@.@@; extra mess $@@.@@. Beef, mess, 10@15c; extra 15@17c. Hams 20@21c; prime mess, 13@@c; India 29@30c. Cut meats firm; hams 13@14c; shoulders 7½@@c; middles firm; short rib middles 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle dried 13¾. Tallow firmer; 9@9¼c. Butter 12@23c; western 20@40c. Cheese 12@15¾c.

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Toledo.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1 in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Ten People Brained yesterday morning.

The Finance Committee will meet on Monday, January 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mayor Busch yesterday morning fined Mary Hewitt $5 and costs for disorderly conduct.

Deputy Sheriff Nichols prides himself upon having the most orderly bailiwick in the city.

Mayor Collins yesterday sent Michael Kobaser, charged with being drunk and disorderly, to the work house for thirty days.

To let a store room, cellar and three rooms upstairs. No. 28 Fifth avenue. Possession February 1st, 1871. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

James Wilkinson charged with keeping and maintaining a cock pit had a hearing before Alderman Mullin yesterday, and was fined $20 and costs.

Company C, Duquesne Grays Battalion, gave No first exhibition drill in Bracken Hall, Lawrenceville last night. It was a decided success in every way.

High Rent.—It is said that sixteen hundred dollars per year has been offered for the store room, corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue. It now occupied by Mr. Abel as a drug store.

The Finance Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided upon the appropriations, but the report will not be made in detail until after its presentation to Councils.

Mayor Busch yesterday morning sent John Noises a resident of Nineteenth street, to the work house thirty days for treating his wife and children out into the sleet and snow on Wednesday night.

Women's Suffrage Association.—The regular meetings of the Association continue to be held at their hall, over the Third National Bank, on the Thursday of each month. Public cordially invited.

Last Night Wardens.—Catharine Stolinski made a charge of drunkenness and general worthlessness against her husband Alexander Solinski yesterday. Justice Conrad issued a warrant for the arrest of Alexander.

Last night the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting to consider the matter of increasing the police force. No definite action was taken, however, and the committee adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Dice and Abused.—Alderman Johnson issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Alfred Burns, on the oath of David Acor for assault and battery. David alleges that Alfred did beat him with his hands and otherwise maltreat him. The parties reside in the Fifteenth ward.

Throwing missiles. Sarah Bergo yesterday made an information before Esquire Conrad, of St. Clair borough, charging two boys, named George Schwartz and John Dengler, with disorderly conduct. The boys, she stated, had stoned her house. Suit withdrawn on payment of costs by the accused.

Teachers' School.—The next monthly meeting of the Teachers' Institute of Allegheny City, will be held in the Fifth Ward School building, on Monday evening, January 30th, at 7 o'clock, a. m. (Sharp.)

Friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

According to the census returns there are in Pittsburgh 1,881 families without a bonnet and in Allegheny 1,925 families. Owners of vacant lots should take a hint from these facts and put up cheap houses which would always be in demand and make a better return for the money invested than large ones.

The Presbyterian morality man named Wirth, foreman on the Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown from a train last night a mile out and fractured his shoulder blade. The fracture was reduced by the Company's surgeon and the injured man was taken to his home at Lawrenceville and placed in charge of Dr. Clark.

Beaten in a saloon.—Phillip Koos made oath before Justice Conrad, of St. Clair borough, yesterday, to give bonds in the sum of $10,000, acceptable as security for the faithful performance of his duties.

Nominations were then declared in order, when the following gentlemen were named: Messrs. Alexander Ross, D. Parr, Chas. H. Gemmill, John McLeod, Samuel Richardson, Robt. D. Crumpton, N. Grattan Murphy, W. H. Garrard.

Eight ballots were taken before a choice was made. The successful candidate was Mr. Ross, who received his majority on the ninth vote cast. His election subsequently was made unanimous. This concluded the business before the Committee, and their meeting adjourned.

It was then ascertained that a large majority of the

BOARD OF MANAGERS

were present, there being only four absentees, and they from counties so far removed that possibly as yet they have not heard the news. Accordingly the call was issued to convene the Board, which was acted upon. Mr. James M. Cooper presided and Mr. B. D. Meeker acted as secretary.

The chairman of the Executive Committee then presented a report embodying their action since last reported to the Board, which was approved. The Committee were instructed to continue the work and complete the report for final presentation at the next meeting of the Board.

There was a full and free discussion of the cases, during which the kindliest sympathy was expressed by all for the innocent family of the delinquent, who were thus called to suffer for his crime.

The Board finally determined, in reference to dealing with the disbanded Secretary, to leave the case in the hands of the Finance Committee in conjunction with the President. The meeting then adjourned.

In noting the election of the new Secretary, Mr. Ross, we desire, without disparaging the other gentlemen who were voted for, to say candidates, to speak of the excellentfitness of the choice made. From personal acquaintance, extending through years, we can heartily endorse him as in every way qualified for the position, and feel confident that no one could have been decided upon who will give greater satisfaction, or is more worthy of confidence.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Interesting Facts in Relation to the Population of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The completed census returns show the total population of Pittsburgh to be 85,395. Of this number there are 67,741 white males and 41,392 white females; there are 328 colored males and 874 colored females. The whole number of families enumerated is 16,238, and the total number of dwellings 14,358. There are 361 manufactories of all kinds.

The total population of Allegheny is 53,184. Of this number 25,366 are white males and 26,-[illegible] females. The colored population of the place is made up of 371 males and 377 females. 5,326 dwellings in the city, and 10,189 families enumerated. The total number of manufacturing establishments is 173.

In twenty boroughs, including all those on the South side, the total population is 42,611, of which 21,431 are males and 21,180 females. 39,571 white females. Of the colored population, 126 are males and 126 females. In the boroughs there are 8,156 dwellings and 8,189 families. The number of manufacturing establishments is 317.

The manufacturing statistics are incomplete and unreliable. The manufacturers refused, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of the assistants, to give the census takers the required information, and consequently the figures published give no indication of the real condition of our manufacturing interests.

The Orphans' Fair.

The rivalry now going on at the Fair, in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, bids fair to make it a success. The flag on the Altar Society table is running well. It is contested for by the Order of the Ancient Hibernians, the St. Vincent De Paul's Society, the St. Peter's Benevolent Society of East Liberty, and the Brotherhood of St. Joseph.

No doubt the Brotherhood or the St. Vincent Society will bear down all opposition. We anticipate a struggle, however, and great prestige are much in their favor. For the gold watch on this table, Mis Conlon seems the favorite. Dr. Fitzpatrick seems to be the favorite on the gold cross and chain on the Young Ladies' Sodality table. Mr. Nolan is ahead on the guitar, as is Miss Ellis for the large and beautiful doll. The table of the Children of Mary is presided over by a lady whose cheerfulness is in keeping with the beautiful things around. Here is a beautiful silver tea set, Bishop's pictures, etc. The sale is a good article, and the lady nuns of Vulcan are in earnest at the polls.

The table of the Brotherhood of St. Joseph has some fine articles on it. Messrs. Hogan, Finnegan and Mr. Smyth are not behind any in the number and quality of good and beautiful articles. Mr. Castello, the large and good Bobo, is dispensing health and beauty from her crystal-coated treasures. To all, then, turn out and make the orphans' Fair what it ought to be—a glorious success. Misses McGeorge and Kilgarriff are well matched competitors for the gold cross and chain. Success to the Fair.

Amusements.

Opera House.—The Chapman Sisters take a benefit to-night, when a new English burlesque, entitled "Kenilworth," with the light and airy Bishop in the character of Queen Elizabeth, a sparkling "Otto" and the rollicking farce of "Your Life's in Danger" will be performed.

Tarpan's Variieties.—The Seventeen Sisters grow in favor daily, and continue to draw immense audiences. Shay, Morrisey, Emmerson, the Lafayette Brothers and a host of others also do their utmost to entertain the innumerable patrons of the house.

Academy of Music.—This really meritorious couple, the Pilgrim's beautiful Basement, is gradually increasing in the patronage it so richly deserves. It is an entertainment where one can take a wife, a sweetheart, or some other friend without fear of the slightest moral taint or corruption.

A Good Suggestion.

Messrs. Editors:—Having lately become a citizen of the seventeenth ward of the city, and having occasion to visit the lower part thereof time and again, sometimes at night, or in the evening, I would for the convenience of many patrons of street cars as well as myself suggest to the managers of the companies the propriety of requesting their conductors to call out the number of the streets that are not numbered on the cars over them. This would not, I think impose any hardship on the conductors, as they pass by four and it certainly would be desirable, particularly at night, for strangers, when just passing through the city, to know in the dark where they are in New York and Philadelphia, and ought to be observed.

PASSENGER.

MISSIONARY.

Moving in the Methodist Episcopal Churches —Ladies in Council—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society—New Branches to be Formed.

The missionary spirit in the M. E. Church, recently has developed itself in a new field of labor. Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of ladies representing the Methodist Episcopal Churches hereabouts, was held in the "Preachers Room," Methodist Episcopal block, 129 Smithfield street. There was quite a large attendance, considering the extreme inclemency of the weather.

The meeting was organized, by Mrs. Bishop Kingsley being called to the chair and Mrs. Mary Walker, of the "North Avenue," Allegheny, officiating as Secretary.

The hymn commencing, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was sung, followed with prayer by Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. Kingsley then explained that the object of the gathering was to institute measures toward the organization of a Women's Missionary Society in every Methodist Episcopal church in this vicinity. When organized these societies were to be auxiliary to the central organization at Boston.

The work had in view was the sending of female missionaries to heathen lands. It had been found that in those distant fields there was a great work to do, for which women alone were calculated. The experiment of starting a female missionary in the field had been tried, and had been crowned with the richest success. Women more easily gained access to the homes of the people, and thus by mingling more intimately in the social walks of life with them, were enabled to prepare the way for the success of the minister. Then, too, they had influence with the women, who in those lands were comparatively neglected. Thus the female missionary was enabled to do much that otherwise could not be done.

In view of this fact, about two years ago a meeting of ladies was held in Boston, at which the "Women's Foreign Missionary Society" was formed. There were then but ten persons present, but with rapidity—that would only be explained in the missionary spirit with which the Methodist Episcopal Church seemed to be peculiarly endowed—the movement had increased in influence, until it had reached beyond the Mississippi. Branch Societies had been formed in almost every city, and in some there were so strong that missionaries were supported. These societies were distinct from the Parent Missionary Society of the denomination in that they supported their own missionaries, and never drew on the funds of the Parent Society, and that they sent out only female missionaries.

Mrs. Kingsley then referred to the movement in this vicinity, and stated that as yet but one society had been organized, that in connection with the North Avenue Church Allegheny. It was desirable that every church in the denomination have its society, and the meeting had been called for that purpose. It was also contemplated to form a union meeting of the churches, in reference to the work, and with a view to excite an unusual influx of the Christian spirit.

The Secretary then read the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 26th, 1871.

Mrs. Bishop Kingsley.

Dear Sister: The Preachers' meeting of last Monday afternoon, instructed me to express to you and others of their endorsement of your proposed action, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the action of the ladies in their efforts to organize societies in these cities auxiliary to the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church," and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to them at their meeting on Thursday next.

S. M. HICKMAN, Secretary.

Copies of the "Heathen Women's Friend," a journal devoted exclusively to the advocacy of the work were distributed among those present.

An informal discussion then ensued, which continued for about half an hour, the subject being thoroughly canvassed, and many excellent suggestions offered in regard to the formation of societies in their several churches.

It was deemed advisable not to take definite action upon the Union meeting until a future occasion.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday afternoon, at which time the ladies extending a corcial invitation to all interested in the work to be present at the same place at that time.

THE MILITIA WAR.

The Militia Chapter—General Pearson Arouse—The Militia Bill Decided Upon.

The militia war opened up again in the District Court yesterday morning, when General Pearson, through his attorney, T. M. Marshall, Esq., filed an answer to the bill of Capt. J. B. Moore, published Thursday The answer reserving the right to object to the jurisdiction of the Court, admitted that Captain Moore had been duly elected as Captain of Company B., First Battalion, First Brigade of P. N. G., an organization created under the permissive legislation of the present, but it is stated the complaintant disputes the authority of the Major General under which the same are organized. It is also admitted that respondent that he had ordered the election complained of, but that the construction of the statutes in reference thereto was in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General of the Adjutant General of the State. The answer claimed that if respondent was ineligible to the position of Major General that the complaianant has no right to vote as claimed by him in his bill. While denying the right of inquiry into the eligibility in this proceeding, the respondent produced his commission as Major General, certifying that he was duly appointed by the Governor and with the consent of the senate. The points raised in the bill and answer were argued at some length by J. B. Hopkins, Esq., for the complainant, and by T. M. Marshall, for the respondent, upon the conclusion of which the Court took charge of the matter and announced that a decision would be given this morning.

Personals.

Travelers over the Allegheny Valley Railroad cannot fail to fall into better hands than with the genial, courteous and accommodating Conductor Charles E. Hook, of the elegant Pullman Palace car "Westfield." He, with his efficient porter, knows how to treat kindly all passengers, and to look after their comfort and convenience. When you go to the oil regions try and be with Conductor Hook on board the "Westfield."

Mr. William Garrard, of this city, is operating very successfully in the Franklin lubricating oil region. He has all the perseverance and pluck to render him a successful explorer.

Hon. J. W. Tate, Esq., of Tionesta, is one of the brightest and most promising young lawyers of the Commonwealth. He was a law student with Hon. Reuben Sawope, and is about the same style of progressive, wide-awake-tive and enterprising gentleman. Persons having business in Forest county cannot select a more attentive and pains-taking attorney than Mr. Tate.

Col. James Bleakley, the banker of Franklin, will realize over half a million dollars on a fish oil lease he purchased a year or so ago in the Franklin regions.

"Pat" Shigler, of Tionesta, is an encyclopedia of useful oil information. He knows every well and every operator in the regions.

B. C. Scott, Silas Walcott and J. Groves are putting down a well on the hill of the Scott 8,500 dwellings in the city, and 10,189 families enumerated. The total number of manufacturing establishments is 173.

In twenty boroughs, including all those on the South side, the total population is 42,611, of which 21,431 are males and 21,180 females. 39,571 white females. Of the colored population, 126 are males and 126 females. In the boroughs there are 8,156 dwellings and 8,189 families. The number of manufacturing establishments is 317.

The manufacturing statistics are incomplete and unreliable. The manufacturers refused, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of the assistants, to give the census takers the required information, and consequently the figures published give no indication of the real condition of our manufacturing interests.

Gen. Cassaday says the work on the Union and Titusville Railroad will be completed and the cars running before the first of February.

The Titusville Oil Exchange, just organized, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—L. H. Smith. Vice Presidents—Dr. O. Sherburg. Treasurer—J. F. Clark. Secretary—J. D. Archibold.

C. A. Boucher, formerly proprietor of the Red Front has gone into the Furniture Business, having taken the warerooms lately occupied by store of T. C. Fulton on Smithfield street.

Mr. Barr of Buffalo, New York, has leased the Monongahela House on Smithfield street. This house under its late improvements when finished, will be the largest and one of the best constructed, as well as handsomest hotels in its appearance in the city. We understand the name will be changed to the Phillip's House, in honor of the veteran host Phillips who is the owner of this magnificent property. We congratulate Mr. Phillips on his getting an experienced gentleman like Mr. Barr to take hold of his new enterprise and predict for them both a successful career.

W. D. Huntley, Esq., of Philadelphia, the accomplished General Agent of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, is in our city.

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Bates Al	Hopkins Jane	D
Barnes J	Hogan	Richardson C A
Campbell Martha	Hogan A	Rhea Lizzie
Butler Chas	Hunter Geo	Robertson W A
Brown Mrs H	Hunter Louisa	Rowan Wm
Bogert James	Huston A B	Roper Bennie
Crosby Emma	Jones David	Rodgers
Caswell J C	Carpenter	Stewart Miss
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Cutler Chas	Lyon Ella	Shenke Joseph
Cochran Kate	Long Albert G	Switzer Rosa
Cox Jas	Long John	Thompson T
Davis Thos D	Laise John	
Donnelly M A	Lorey Mrs	Wiggins Rev
Dillon Jos	Lamb street	Winton John
Daley Nellie M	Martin John	Williamson J M
Dunn Jas	Mangan Cath	Williams B J
Dunn Mrs	Mc Kee Kate	Williams Mrs
Fisher T C	Matthias H	Wilcox Miss Rose
Ford J	Moore John	Watson Jos
Fahey Blanche	Mc Coy & Bro	Wilson H A
Farrell Patrick	Mc Cor Mary	
Fisher Mary	Mc Cor Mary	
Fisher Mrs	Mc Cor Mary	
Grover Wm	McDonald P	

P. HOBBS, P. M.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

Doctor W. A. McCandless, of 201 Arch street, Philadelphia, at the earnest request of many patients here, will visit Pittsburgh on next Monday 30th, Tuesday, 31st, and Wednesday, February 1st, who is justly celebrated in the cure of Piles, internal or external bleed, bleeding and itching, positively and perfectly cured without pain or the least danger, or the use of caustic or any instruments, but by a system of absorption.

Those afflicted will find it to their interest to give the Doctor a call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Wednesday next at UNION DEPOT House, as all examinations and consultations are free of charge, and we would impress upon our readers to embrace the opportunity of visiting the Doctor while here and thereby save the expense of a visit to his office at No. 201 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement with references in another column of many persons in this city who testify to having been permanently cured. Charges moderate.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Thursday, January 26.—In the case of Geo. Fintz vs. John L. L. Knox, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Amos Lewis vs. R. Rea, owner, and James Ballard, contractor. This was an action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

44. Myers vs. Dietrich et al.
51. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hatch.
52. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hutchinson.
53. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hutchinson.
54. The Pittsburgh Trust Company vs. Weinman.
57. Devlin vs. Perkowitz.
58. Drown vs. Ross et al.
60. Keif vs. Besterman.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Thursday, January 26.—In the case of T. W. Lindsay vs. Executors of John Thomas, deceased, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $67 58.

P. Gover & Co., vs. J. W. Buck. The jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $220 75.

The next case taken up was that of Thomas Cook vs. Isaac Mills. This was an action on a mortgage. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,800 principal and $630 interest, payable in gold or silver coin, and attorney's commission, amounting in the aggregate to $2,351 50.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

No. 67. Graham vs. Mackrell et al.
No. 15. Burk vs. Keil.
No. 23. Burk vs. Snyder.
No. 26. Kief vs. Kief.
No. 27. Kief vs. Kief.
No. 29. Shoder vs. Hart.
No. 31. Cumming vs. Galton Opera Troupe.
No. 34. King of vs. Schaffer.
No. 35. McGinnis vs. Hamilton.
No. 37. Taylor vs. De Haven.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1871.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:23	4:23	11:23
Height of Barometer	30.20	30.10	30.20
Change since last report	.25	.20	.10
Thermometer	28°	34°	24°
Change in last 24 hours	11°	05°	1
Direction of wind	S.W.	N.	NW.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	2	6
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot.	.08	0.2	0.18
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	A	C
Amount of cloud	⅜	⅜	⅜
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	.39		
State of weather	4	3	3

Notes.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variation of the barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign. Changes of the wind to new quarters are indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ⅜ to ⅝ cloud; 3, cloudy, ⅝ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

Free Lecture.

The lecture by Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, attracted a large audience, the room being filled long before the hour for beginning. The condition of our streets and sidewalks prevented the usual large turn-out of ladies, which always add attraction to the exercises at the rooms; yet a goodly number were present. But a solid body of young men filled the rooms. Mr. Hopkins' lecture, "Shakespeare and Carnival at Rome," gave good scope for telling in a pleasant way of the everyday and holiday life of the ancient city, and the interesting city, unexcelled by any in the world. The lecture seemed very short, being less than an hour, and all were sorry that it had not filled them more. The course of free lectures, now a fixed institution, promises to be a most attractive one, and the association is doing a good work, and bring out the latent talent of our city. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Frew, February 14th; subject, "The Man for the Times."

Severe Accident—Thigh Fractured.

Yesterday morning Mr. Henry Palmer, a citizen of Allegheny, met with a very severe accident. He was walking along Market street when just in front of Yeager's variety store his foot slipped on the icy pavement and he fell heavily to the ground. He was picked up and taken into Robinsons' shoe store, when it was discovered that the left thigh bone was broken about two inches below the socket. After receiving medical attention he was taken in a carriage to his residence, No. 22 Stockton avenue.

Ice Creepers.—Ice creepers at Thompson & Co.'s, 54 Fifth, the best preservative for boots and shoes. Mount traps, just the thing for any house. Boot jacks and matches. Sleds and skates, and one thousand other useful articles at the Brush and Notion Store, No. 540 Liberty street.

Money to Loan.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

INDUSTRIAL.

[From the Review and Price Current.]

The car works owned by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, at Logansport, Ill., occupy twenty-five acres, on which are nine buildings. Six hundred workmen are employed. Three cars per day can be turned out of these shops.

The Presumpscot, Maine, Iron Company is the successor of the old Casco Iron Company, and has been running seven months working the well known forges at the old site. The company has been prosperous, and its work has a high reputation among manufacturers. It is prepared to turn out all description of heavy forgings.

The Columbia, Pa., *Herald* says: We cannot report the manufacture of the great staple of this vicinity in a flourishing condition. Prices are declining and the coal strikes add to the cost of producing it. Iron Masters will not run at a loss, and, if the decline continues, will have to blow out, or cheapen the cost of producing.

The Portland, Me., Rolling Mills have during 1870 turned out 13,443 tons of rails and has employed about 190 men. The increase in production of 1870 over 1869 was 4,000 tons. The works have been closed for repairs for the last three weeks; but these are now so far completed as to enable the manufacture of rails to be commenced for 1871.

The business prospects of Bristol, Connecticut, were never better than now. A new joint stock company, with $80,000 capital, is formed, to make turbine water wheels. A large new clock factory is almost ready to begin operations, with one hundred hands. More money has lately been put into new business and new buildings than in any five years of this decade.

At Troy the iron mills of the Messrs. Burden, of Corning & Co., and of John A. Griswold & Co., have all been compelled to stop for want of water to run the machinery. The only establishment now running in that neighborhood is Burden's steam mill, on the river flat, which draws its supply of water for the boilers from the river. 1200 or 1500 men are deprived of work by these suspensions.

The new rolling mill at Wheatland is now just in operation, several puddling furnaces being in full blast. The mill is a fine one, and when completed will be second to none in the west. A great amount of work is necessary yet, however, before the entire works will be in operation. When running at its full capacity, about six hundred men and boys will be employed about the works. Mr. Phillips who is the owner of this magnificent property. We congratulate Mr. Phillips on his getting an experienced gentleman like Mr. Barr to take hold of his new enterprise and predict for them both a successful career.

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THE STATE.

Miss Olive Logan is to lecture in Brookville on Saturday.

The debt of Greensburg is $948 94; it has due it $1,757 15.

Three children went to Heaven inside of a short time, by eating concentrated lye.

The Democratic Convention of Washington county is called for the 18th of February.

The Y. M. C. A. of New Castle is in danger of ceasing to exist, because so many of its members fail to pay their dues.

A bald-headed eagle is bothering the farmers of West Finley township, Washington county, by carrying off young pigs, lambs, etc.

Large numbers of robins and blue birds have made their appearance at Chester within the past few days—harbingers of an early spring.

John Dunlap, of Catfish, near Brady's Bend, has four cows, and all of them had twin calves this season—the most remarkable thing of the kind on record.

A meeting is to be held at Court House on the 7th of February, in the evening, for the purpose of organizing the Clarion County Railroad Company.

A new well, located on the Tom's Run Oil Company's land at Parker's Landing, was struck on Monday last, and is now pumping thirty barrels daily. It is owned by J. M. Lambing and J. F. Brown.

Titusville has, in the person of Mrs. Sarah H. Vanderwarker, aged sixty-four and weighing sixty pounds, an inhabitant who has not touched the soil or been able to leave her bed for thirty-five years.

The Lawrence *Guardian* says: Twenty-two kegs of nails, we learn, were, one day last week, shipped from the Shenango Iron Works, in this place, consigned to Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Titusville *Courier* says: No better indication of the growth and prosperity of Titusville could be afforded than the high prices asked for property, and the exhorbitant rents demanded by landlords.

A shipmaster at Honolulu reports that during a recent visit of his vessel at Jarvis Island, a "leopard shark" 30 called was killed like a handsome young man; where as Bret is short, with thin, brown hair, and a badly pox scarred face, but with handsome eyes, and an expression of countenance certifying to high goodness of heart.

On Friday afternoon last a sad accident occurred in Sharon, by which John Lynch, aged about 14 years, received injuries which caused his death. Young Lynch, Frank Messersmith, and a number of other boys were shooting at a mark, with a shot gun, and while young Messersmith was in the of shooting, Lynch stepped in front of the gun and received the entire charge of shot in his back near the shoulder blade, inflicting a terrible wound. He suffered great pain until death relieved him. No blame is attached to young Messersmith.

From the Erie papers we learn that John Babbi, an aged Italian, confined in that city, committed suicide by stabbing himself with a jack-knife. He was sentenced to jail last summer for having stabbed a man by the name of Angelillis. It appears, from circumstances afterward brought to mind, that Babbi contemplated committing suicide for some time. The following quaint verdict was rendered at the inquest: "The said John Babbi, by the instigation of the devil, at the county jail, in the city of Erie, and county aforesaid, in and upon himself, then and there, being in the peace of God, and of this Commonwealth, did feloniously, voluntarily and of his malice aforethought, make an assault, and that upon the aforesaid John Rabbi, and then and there, with a certain knife of the value of six cents, which he, the said John Rabbi, then and there held in his right hand, of his malice aforethought, did strike and give to himself, and then and there, with the knife aforesaid, upon his left arm, one mortal wound of the breadth of three inches, etc., etc."

OHIO.

Buchtel College is about to be built in Akron.

A rolling mill with six puddling furnaces was started in Warren last week.

The volcanic furnace at Massillon is manufacturing about twenty tons of pig iron daiity.

A Mr. Creaucy Russell, captured a fox with a white tail in Cherry Valley near Ashtabula.

The German Methodists of Marion have now nearly completed a church that will cost about $10,000.

Mr. John Weiser, of Jackson township, Richland county, was burned to death in his barn endeavoring to fill a burning lamp with fluid.

Nearly eight millions pounds of cheese was shipped from Willington, O., during the year 1870, amounting to about a hundred thousand dollars.

C. F. Whittaker, a Massachusetts man, is now in East getting up a company to start a cotton factory in that place. He seems to be meeting with encouragement.

On Saturday night, near Shelby, Mr. J. Mier attempted to fill a lighted lamp, when the kerosene ignited and he and his wife were so badly burned that he died, and his wife is now expected to recover.

A religious revival recently started by the Y. M. C. A. is now in progress in Ashland. It commenced with Union noon-day prayer meetings, and now nearly every church in the place is open for prayer meeting every night.

It is said that at Cardington, ninety-six miles south of Cleveland, more eggs are packed for the New York market than in any other town in the West. A writer says: "I visited one cellar where they had 33,000 dozen of eggs in the pickle; and another establishment had 38,000 dozen in pickle. About 1,500 barrels were shipped in November from that town to New York.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* says; Our Austinburg correspondent writes that "in digging up bodies for removal, from the old Webb burying ground, Mr. Saxby took up a few days ago, a petrified body. It had the appearance of lime—the flesh being all changed to this material of apparent petrification. It had been buried over fifty years. The coffin was whole, though full of water, in a grave about seven feet deep.

The Hubbard *Journal* says: Last Sunday Mr. Brunswick's daughter, aged about eleven years, was left at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Brockman, to take care of some smaller children while Mr. and Mrs. Brockman attended church. The children played until the fire burned down, and the girl went to light it with carbon oil. It exploded and set her clothes on fire. In her excitement she caught Mrs. Brockman's baby in her arms and ran out doors She was seen by some neighbors who came to her assistance, but not until they both were fatally injured. They died in five hours afterwards.

GENERALITIES.

Reproductions of simple and artistic cabinet work, called "Old England Furniture," are having a great run in England. The favorite styles are copied from country mansions of the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

An enthusiastic cabinet-maker of Weimer, in Germany, has offered to send to Count Bismarck a table of good German oak wood on which to sign the treaty of peace with France. The Minister declined this offer.

A German has located in Florida to carry on the fish guano business. By means of electric torpedoes, exploded in the midst of an approaching school of fish, he expects to find his stock ready killed to his hand.

The Titusvills *Courier* wails over the ingratitude of man because Washington is not so frequently mentioned now as he was twenty years ago We do not believe it is so bad in Titusville yet, as that one calling himself a journalist, should want to celebrate Perry's victory on the 22d of February.

Samuel Peters, colored, who has just been appointed Cashier of the National Freedmen's Bank at Shreveport, La., is the second instance of the kind in the country. There is a colored Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank at Macon, Ga., who is a thoroughly competent and intelligent business man.

Bret. Harte's face in *Every Saturday* does not meet the approval of a writer in the New York *Globe*, who says that it looks like a handsome young man; whereas Bret is short, with thin, brown hair, and a badly pox scarred face, but with handsome eyes, and an expression of countenance certifying to high goodness of heart.

A shipmaster at Honolulu reports that during a recent visit of his vessel at Jarvis Island, a "leopard shark" 30 called because its skin is covered with dark spots) was washed ashore, which measured twenty-six feet in length. The distance between the eyes of this monster, he asserts, was four feet, and the width of the jaws nearly three feet.

Alluding to the recent affliction of President Woolsey, of Yale College, the Boston *Traveller* says that some three years ago he lost three loved daughters in one week by scarlet fever, since then his wife took a son and another daughter within two days of each other, and now follow the deaths of two more beautiful daughters within three days of each other.

The Washington, Ind., *Democrat* gives the following item: "The roof of the frame building west of the Meredith House caught fire yesterday. A gentle man immediately ascended to the roof and, and by energetic expectoration kept the fire in abeyance until he was supplied with a bucket of water, when the flames were extinguished. Let him be promoted."

A letter from Madison, Wisconsin, says: "Chief Clerk Young has appointed a good looking Janesville girl Transcribing Clerk of the Assembly. She is an orphan, and is determined to earn her own living by doing what she finds most remunerative. Miss Harris is the first lady ever appointed to a clerkship in the Assembly (the Senate set the example last year).

On the 17th inst., there lay dead and unburied in Boston three graduates of Harvard College; the Hon. David Sears, of the class of 1807, who died on the 14th, aged 84 years; Colonel James W. Sever, of the class of 1817,